

## No. 1

A few weeks later the wedding cards were sent her, and the happy couple laughingly imagined that as her eyes rested upon them, they would roll up in holy horror, and the air would be filled with lamentations for "that girl!"



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might recall with unalloyed content the more prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed, its harvests have been plentiful, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Save for the correspondence to which I shall hereafter refer, in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama little has occurred worth mention in diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British government paying in the sum of £15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of the agreement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Asper Bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims.

The participation of America in the exhibition at Melbourne and Sydney will be appropriately mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition and open new fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

The summer of 1881, Bull and his force upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of hostile Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collision with hostile Indians. The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of the French republic, and descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots who were our allies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bi-centennial conference held during the summer at Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exposition and congress also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department, while our exhibitions in this almost exclusively American field of achievement have won several awards, and I recommend that congress provide for the repayment of the national expenditure incurred in the public interest by the honorable commissioner and delegates.

No new question respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year. Causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1878 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in Yorktown to festivities and their subsequent recognition by the American kinsmen strikingly evinced the ties of the good will which unite the German people and our own.

Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish-American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of the commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifest tests. One case of hardship is worthy of attention. The bark *Mason*, bound for Japan, entered Manila in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under Spanish revenue laws for shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though an effort for her relief has thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole affair will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The senate resolution of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which in turn has expressed sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this government.

Consular agreements with Italy have been sanctioned and produced which puts at rest the conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year.

At the Geographical congress of Venice, the Bonifacio congress of Milan and the Nice congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens duly accepted in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies, as reported hitherto from Holland, has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter will be favorably concluded.

The injury to life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the porte looking particularly to the proper protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed although this government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice be done.

The Swiss government has solicited the offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not represented. This request has, within proper limit, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protect against the conduct of our citizens certain enumerated in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the committees of emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privileges have been concluded with Roumania and Serbia since their admission into the family of European states.

The friendship of the United States and New Mexico has been constantly maintained. The government has lost no opportunity of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages.

which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it imperative that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays on the reservations on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighborhood states of Central America are preserved internal peace, and their outward relation toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interest to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between these states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rican government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between these countries providing that the post of arbiters should be offered successively to the king of the Belgians, the king of Spain and the president of the Argentine Confederation. The king of the Belgians has declined to act but I am not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights, and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement so as to intimate them to the Belgian government.

## PANAMA CANAL.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic waterway across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has never been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by such measures as the Colombian republic looking to the practical execution of it. The negotiations to this end after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which an envoy had assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on fortified land. This government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join a guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama canal, a guarantee which, would be in direct contravention of our obligation, as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory, to the United States, established by act of Congress, approved March 31, 1879. To sphere of duty was enlarged by the acts of June 24 in the same year. By the last named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or epidemic diseases from foreign countries into the United States or from one state into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor, has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic diseases, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

The international sanitary conference which I have referred adopted a form for an act of health to be by all vessels sailing to enter ports of the countries whose representatives participated in the deliberations. This form has been prescribed by the national board of health and incorporated with its rules and regulations which has been approved by the president of the United States. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserves the attention of congress.

The report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the public finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary resources from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were: Customs, \$198,159,676.02; from internal revenue, \$155,254,385.51; from public lands, \$1,221,863.17; from tax on circulation and deposits, \$2,017,400.00; from the Pacific Railway company, \$10,838.80; from sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies, \$805,180.54; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1,235,514.80; from consular fees, letters patent and stamps, \$2,344,984.09; from proceeds of sale of government property, \$2,117,400.00; from interest on bonds, \$468,185.61; from revenue of the District of Columbia, \$2,016,199.33; from miscellaneous sources, \$6,206,880.13. Total ordinary receipts, \$360,782,297.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, \$17,911,177.19; for foreign intercourse, \$1,093,954.43; for Indian affairs, \$6,513,400.00; for pensions, \$5,030,370.62; for military and naval expenses, \$40,469,490.55; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yard, \$15,686,671.69; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the duties on imports, \$28,149,143.75; for interest on the District of Columbia bonds, \$33,922.63; for interest on the public debt, \$82,508,741.18; for premium on bonds purchased, \$1,062,248.78; total ordinary expenditures, \$260,712,882.59, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,404.98, which is applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds, \$100,069,404.98; to the sinking fund for the sinking fund, \$71,200.00; for fractional currency for the sinking fund \$109,001.05; loan of February, 1881, \$7,415,000; ten tenths of 1864, \$2,016,150.65; five tenths of 1865, \$373,000; 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the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on file for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum of \$2,000,000 is now deposited in the Treasury, and that the demands for arrears for pensions is an admonition to congress and the executive to give courteous consideration to any similar project in the future. The temptation to the president to abandon of such a project is nullified by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,200 leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appointments for the prevention of fraud.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure to remove the obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the government above the lowest grade except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the public utility of the services of the dominant party. To offer encouragement to the faithful by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it, it is much to be desired, but it would be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no promotion of any kind to intermediate wants of the service. There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite to higher posts of authority, and beside, the modes of thought and action of the lower ranks of a governmental bureau has been long continued, is so clamped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting the changes required by the public service. The infusion of new blood from time to time in the lower ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is of great importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual. The present English system is a growth of years and was not created by a single stroke of legislation. The same may be said of the changes are found in an order of the council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and courteous scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council the House of Commons made a report to that House which declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, the precipitancy of its general adoption and was likely to endanger its ultimate success.

**IMPORTANT QUESTION.**  
 questions which concern the very existence of the government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged absence of the late president, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. Is the power provided by the second article of the constitution in the fifth clause of its first section in case of the removal of the president in office or of his death, assassination or inability to discharge his powers and duties said office, the same shall develop on the president. What is the intention of the constitution in specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office?" Is the inability to long continued intellectual capacity or the temporary impairment of the faculties of the text and duration of flow must existence be established? Has the president whose inability is the subject of inquiry voice in determining whether or not it is or is the discussion of that momentous delicate question confined to the vice president? Or is it to be left to the constitution that congress should provide by precisely what should constitute inability how and by what tribunal authority it should be ascertained? By what tenure does the vice president continue

There is now no free coinage law. Besides the coinage is limited. What the president suggested was to suspend for the present the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, which is

The Denver News and Pueblo Chieftain sought to publish special dispatches stating that ex-Senator Chaffee was appointed yesterday secretary of the interior. This will be as truthful and as generally believed as the other Washington dispatches.

One door east of Tejon street, Pike's Peak avenue,  
"Fortified and Hippos."



The gushing sympathy shown by the people of Nebraska for Mr. Chaffee is good evidence of what Mr. Chaffee stood in the recent contest in **Nebraska**.











## THE GITEAU TRIAL.

## A Colorado Witness Creates a Marked Sensation.

## Strong Evidence Against the Insanity Theory.

## Belief that He is a Very Good Actor.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—As soon as the criminal court opened this morning Giteau shouted, "A crank in Chicago says I talked with him about this case. I don't know the man. It is false."

Colonel Corkhill called as first witness of the day Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Colorado. She knew L. W. Giteau from her earliest recollections. He was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who it had been alleged by the defense had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856. Her mother was noted for her lovely disposition and Christian character and her virtue, and was remembered and spoken of to this day. Witness was her nurse and constant attendant up to the hour of her death, and never saw the slightest indication of flightiness or insanity. Witness was questioned in relation to the evidence of Davis, one of the witnesses for defense. Davis testified he was at one time in Mrs. Maynard's room during her last illness, and she was very flighty and incoherent, and continually charged him (Davis) to look out for her husband and children, for she feared they would go to the poor house. The witness, Mrs. Wilson, smiled incredulously while the question was being put, and replied she did not even remember the man Davis.

The deposition of Mr. Turner was read in which he said: "I have heard her husband say she died insane," and witness was questioned in regard to it. Scoville objected to her reply, "I never heard of it," and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville. Giteau became enraged at Judge Porter, and shouted: "Now hold your tongue, Judge; you are doing this sort of thing too much." Judge Porter, without noticing the outburst, continued in a most impressive manner to argue this point when Giteau broke in again: "I am not a criminal and won't be till convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your tongue till you get to the jury." Scoville expostulated till he retorted in the most violent manner: "Shut up and mind your business. I know what I'm doing."

Witness was questioned in regard to various members of the family and stated positively she never saw indications of insanity in any of them. Speaking of the prisoner's father, L. W. Giteau, witness said: "My Uncle Luther visited me frequently and I loved him with a very tender affection. Our whole family were delighted with his lovely Christian character and such a thought as that he might in any degree be of insane mind never entered my head."

Witness was subjected to a close and critical cross-examination. She was asked if she entertained any prejudice against having hereditary insanity alleged in this defense, and replied: "I object to any unfair statement being made on the subject. Perhaps for the sake of my children I might dislike to have it set up for myself. The facts can make no difference." Her evidence in chief remained unshaken and her testimony produced a marked sensation.

The conclusion of Mrs. Wilson's testimony, John W. Giteau arose from his seat next to the prisoner and asked the court to rule on the question and answer relative to witness' father having died of softening of the brain. "I won't see, your honor," continued Giteau, "on for dragging in people who have no connection with the prisoner."

Judge Cox—"I think the matter irrelevant."

Giteau—"Mrs. Wilson seems a very bright lady, but she is opposed to having it appear that there is any insanity in the family; that's the matter with her testimony."

Scoville here arose, trembling with excitement, and protesting against mixing John W. Giteau in this case.

"He is opposed to having insanity in the family," said Scoville. His voice was here drowned by the prisoner, who struck his hand violently on the table and shouted "So do I. He had better go back to Boston; he has got no business here. Just because he happens to be of the same name he thinks he will get a little notoriety out of this case. I haven't known anything about the man for years. That's all there is about him and I want him to get right out of this case."

Colonel Corkhill called George C. Maynard, who verified in several material points the testimony of the preceding witness. The court was about to announce the usual recess, when John W. Giteau arose and said "Your Honor, I greatly desire to make a personal explanation. My father is dead."

Giteau broke in, interrupting him, "Oh! shut up, and sit down. You have been vindicated."

Davidge objected to any more side scenes. The prisoner had continually been allowed to interfere with the proceedings and at this rate the trial would become a farce.

Judge Cox—"I see no occasion, Mr. Giteau, for any explanation on your part."

Recess.

The prosecution wished to introduce a letter written to the assassin, but Scoville objected. Judge Cox over-ruled the objection and Scoville excepted to all evidence of this kind. The letter was dated Riggs House on the 6th of June, and asked for the prisoner's book "Truth," of which he was getting a revised edition. The witness said that in all his experience with Giteau he never thought him insane. Giteau explained that this witness was a Methodist minister to whom he owed money and that therefore he did not like him (Giteau).

The witness then gave the substance of the conversation he had in Boston with J. W. Giteau in which the latter had said: "The disgrace of this crime is enough for the family to bear without endeavoring to prove hereditary insanity, for there is no authentic case on which to base it."

GITEAU, GREATLY EXCITED, shouted: "That's the way he feels, and I desire to repudiate him in this business. He has never been a brother of mine in any sense and that is just a ridiculous view that he takes on this insanity business." A moment after he shouted: "That's false; there are two of my cousins in the lunatic asylum now, and that's where I probably will be very soon."

John Palmer, of Saratoga Springs, testified that Giteau had boarded a week with him, and had run away without paying his board. Giteau—Well, I might have confessed to that and saved the government ten dollars. The district attorney here sent Judge Cox a communication received by him from the president of the United States. The judge, after reading it sent it to Scoville with the remark that it was the paper which contained the president's answers to his (Scoville's) interrogatories. The prisoner said: "I sent the president a note this afternoon requesting him not to appear in this case, and saying I did not want his answer to the interrogatories. I presume he sent them before he got my note. Scoville then read the answer of the president to the interrogatories."

The president said that he knows the prisoner and that he has seen him at least ten times and possibly twenty times. To the question as to whether he had ever conversed with the prisoner he replied "No," excepting to return an ordinary salutation of the day, and once or twice in answer to his request. He was employed in the campaign as a speaker by the republican state committee, of which I was chairman. To the question as to what political services the prisoner had rendered the republican party during the last presidential campaign, the answer was, "None that I know of." To the question whether there was anything in the prisoner's relations to himself, General Grant or Senator Conkling or any other of the republican party, socially or politically, to furnish him with any ground for supposing he would receive any political preferences, the answer is no.

Prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion."

COMMENTS ON THE TRIAL.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Thursday's Times' Washington special says: Testimony of leading people of Freeport has completely upset Giteau's theory of insanity. All Illinois witnesses upon the stand showed that insanity in the Giteau family had not been heard of until after the assassination, and that the whole theory was manufactured for the protection of the miserable assassin. There were quite a number of prominent people in the court room to-day, among them being General Sherman, John Russell Young, Bonanza Mackay, Senator Fair, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and several others. The latter made a special study of Giteau and their theory about him is rather interesting. Mr. Harris, the leading man of the Mary Anderson company, who has been on the stage for the last thirty years, this evening said: "Giteau is not insane but is a very good actor. To be sure he has the advantage of realistic surroundings and is acting for his life; but still he deserves credit for his cleverness. He has not perhaps brains enough to be insane, but certainly sufficient to be very dangerous. One strong evidence against the idea of insanity is that he grows weary at times and rests himself just as a man acting on the stage. Now fatigue is something utterly unknown to an insane man. The brain of an insane man is never weary. This fellow Giteau nurses himself up to his acting point either by pretending to write or by hiding himself behind the newspapers he pretends to read. It is much easier to act where every thing advertised is artificial, as on the stage. For instance, no one in the most perfect sobriety could stagger into a bar room and act the drunken man so offensively and effectually. He might do the same act with double the realistic force on the stage and not impress the audience at all. Thus it is with Giteau."

The last question was, did you ever give him any occasion to think he could have any political or personal influence with you? The answer is, I never did, as he never had occasion to. The president adds to his answer the following: "I have been requested by the counsel for the defense to produce a letter written by the prisoner since his indictment. That letter was received by me in October last, and was not preserved. I don't recollect its contents particularly, except that it contained some claim of his having rendered some important services to the republican party during the presidential campaign and an appeal for the postponement of his trial to give him time to prepare for his defense."

Prisoner—"That is all there was in it."

The next witness was Rev. A. R. McCarthen, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in New York. As soon as he was sworn the prisoner remarked: "I know Dr. McCarthen very well; he is a nice fellow and very light-toned in every way, and I owe him \$95."

The witness began by telling how Giteau got his sympathies when Scoville objected as the matter was irrelevant, and Giteau broke in: "It's all interesting and important. The doctor is a very fine gentleman. I owe him \$95, and I am sorry I can't pay it to him now." Then addressing the witness he said: "Allow me to say, Doctor, there's some possibility of my getting \$5,000 from James Gordon Bennett for that Herald disability matter, and I propose to send you a check for \$1,200 the moment I get it."

The witness continued relating how Giteau was received into his church and latterly how he got one hundred dollars from him, leaving a promissory note, and went into politics and neglected the church, as he wanted the mission to Chili. He was put into jail for beating a hotel.

Prisoner—"I committed adultery so I might get a divorce. That is all there is to it. I was not going to live with a woman I did not love."

The witness ignored the interruption.

About the 30th of April, 1875, he was summoned to appear before an advisory committee to answer on the charge of gross immorality. There were three counts to the charge; first he took money which his wife earned by working in a hotel in the country and which was remitted here to assist in supporting him. The prisoner here interrupted by saying: "The fact is absolutely false, Doctor; I never heard that story before." Still ignoring the interruption the witness continued: "And spent it in improper relations with other women."

Prisoner (with excitement)—That's absolutely false and if my wife told you that she told a lie.

Prisoner continuing—The second count was being frequently guilty of violation of his marriage vows.

The prisoner again broke in: "I only married that woman on ten hours notice and that's reason enough why I could not live with her."

Witness—The third count was as a result of those respective acts of infidelity; he was suffering from a vile and loathsome disease.

The prisoner—That's false.

Witness—Those charges were recited to the prisoner in the presence of the committee.

Prisoner—That's erroneous, and I differ from you.

The court (severely)—Keep quiet, and let the witness go on.

Witness—I recited those charges to prisoner and he acknowledged them true. He told as his excuse that his wife was absent, and that nature's demands had to be met, and he could not resist the enticements of lewd women on the street.

He was pressed to know whether he felt a sense of guilt, or whether there was any consciousness of remorse or repentance for the past and promise of reformation in the future, as the church was disposed to deal fairly with him. The gentlemen on that committee were gentlemen who were above the average and above anything like unfairness towards any person or prisoner. In spite of all Scoville's efforts to repress him he continued: "I take back my contradiction to what he said because upon thinking it over I find it correct."

The men on that committee said they had been in the same box themselves and for that reason felt sympathy. They thought that if a man be unfortunately married he had a right to get out of it."

Scoville objected to the evidence as entirely inadmissible.

Prisoner (excitedly)—"I never had but one interview with him," alluding to this. "I say now I was formerly excommunicated and let the whole thing go by default because I was in Chicago. I have been strictly virtuous for six or seven years. Mark that down, for you are picking up my whole record from infancy, and I say it is an outrage on me."

District Attorney—We present this because we want to show that what the defense calls insanity is nothing more than devilish depravity. It was with some difficulty that the applause which greeted this remark could be quelled, and the marshal led out of the court room particularly noisy. The court stated that upon a recurrence of the applause he would order the room cleared. When order had been restored the witness resumed his testimony and said: "It never occurred to him for a moment that the prisoner was other than sane. The prisoner throughout the examination kept up a running discussion with the witness, and the counsel and court repeatedly ordered him to keep quiet and allow the witness to speak, but he continued in his denunciation of the prosecution for its impertinence in raking up his record."

Scoville also became indignant and angry at the prisoner, who prevented him from finishing his questions, and at times declared to him: "I will clear out if you don't stop; you must be still." But neither court nor counsel could repress the prisoner. When the cross examination was closed the prisoner looked up at the clock and announced that it was 3 o'clock and time to go home. He also inquired "How many more witnesses like that have you, Colonel Corkhill. I think it is an outrage on the public. If you had to pay some of that money yourself you would go slow."

THE ROBINSON COLLAPSE

Said to be a Worse Swindle than the Little Pittsburg.

DENVER, December 8.—A gentleman who has had opportunities to become informed upon the subject, and whose word is beyond question, gives the following statement of the Robinson mine, of which so much has been said and printed during the past week.

The mine is, beyond a doubt, almost completely exhausted of its pay ore and virtually worthless, and it has been used by skillful manipulators as the means of perpetrating a most gigantic swindle. Mr. Ewing, the manager, who is the nephew of Mr. Wilson Wadgaming, president of the company, seems to have deliberately used his official position to defraud the stockholders. When the stock was selling in the market at \$15.50 a share, and there were signs of its breaking to lower figures, Mr. Ewing assured holders of Robinson stock in Denver that the mine was in excellent condition, and that they would make money by holding the stock. All this time he must have known that the ore body was exhausted, and that the stock was almost if not quite worthless. Preferring not to rely wholly upon Mr. Ewing's assurances, Professor Ashburnham, a mining expert, was sent to Robinson to report upon the mine. He went and surveyed the ore body and then made the fatal mistake of having his assays made by the company's assayer. He saw an immense body of mineral, and the assays showed that it was of a very high grade. But in fact the assays were falsified and he overtook one ounce to the ton, and being of a refractory character will hardly pay for drawing to the surface, let alone its reduction and shipment.

All work upon the outside improvements of the mine has been stopped and the mine itself is locked against the public, including the stockholders. This alone is grounds for the worst suspicions. But meanwhile shipments have been continued from the small ore reserve in the mine and the management has

circulated reports of the fact for the purpose of stimulating public confidence. It is now claimed upon reliable information that the net product of the mine so far as now explored cannot reach over \$250,000 and that the indebtedness of the mine, due and to mature within the next sixty days, will draw heavily upon this reserve.

Those best posted think that there is no doubt that those directly in charge of the mine consider it extremely doubtful that it will continue to be worked for so long as sixty days, if the creditors do not take hold of it.

How much is yet due to the Robinson estate, and how it is secured, our informant is unable to state, but it is believed that they still have a large claim upon the mine. Hence it will be seen that the stock can have no value other than that which is purely speculative. The final collapse appears to be at hand, and he who gets out first and saves the most will be the luckiest.

Manager Ewing has left Colorado, and this is little reason to suppose that he will return.

An Acquaintance of Giteau.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—A Los Angeles dispatch says: The Daily Times this morning contained an interview with James W. Scoville, of Chicago, cousin of Giteau's counsel, who is at present visiting in this city. Mr. Scoville gave an interesting account of a personal experience of many years with the assassin, and described him as a cold-blooded, selfish and thoroughly disreputable man, with no other aim in life than to become notorious. He expresses himself very strongly in the subject of Giteau's insanity, saying he was perfectly sane and has always been so. Mr. Scoville condemns his cousin George Scoville, and says he desires the vindication of the law in the speedy hanging of the assassin.

New Kansas Railroad.

TOPEKA, December 8.—A charter was filed to-day by Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and associates for building a railroad from Salina via Lincoln Centre to the north line of the state, to be called the Salina and Northwestern road. It is reported here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road have turned over their charter and survey of the Topeka, Salina and Western road to Gould & Co., and that they will in a few days commence work at Topeka on this road.

Wanted to be Notorious.

CHICAGO, December 8.—The Inter-Ocean says: Over two years ago Giteau told H. B. Porter, 99 State street, in this city, that he intended to go to Washington and create a stir which would make his name famous all over the world. Porter to-day told a reporter he had known Giteau casually for several years, but he had passed from his memory until the assassination of Garfield recalled him to mind, and he recognized him by the cuts and caricatures. Mr. Porter said he told his story first to E. S. Isham, a former partner of Secretary Lincoln, but did not know what use he had made of it. Porter refused to make any further revelation of his knowledge about Giteau than to say that what he knew "would help to hang the culprit." He did not desire to be called a witness, for he could not afford to leave his business.

Colonel Forney Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Colonel Forney is at the point of death.

CHICAGO, December 8.—A Washington special says John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, is dying, and ex-speaker Randall has been summoned to his death-bed to receive some personal communications with the journalist, who has expressed a wish to make to him. Mr. Randall has come on a special train.

It is stated that Colonel Forney is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and he lost consciousness this morning, and has remained in a comatose condition at his residence. The statement is made that he is suffering from a severe attack of gout and a heavy cold, and that his condition is now critical.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Mining stocks to-day were fairly active and irregular. Robinson declined from \$5.63 to \$5, and closed at \$5.13; South Pacific declined under large transactions; State Lines were steady, Nos. 2 and 3 selling from \$1.80 to \$1.75; Oriental and Miller closed unchanged; Silver Cliff advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.45; Vixen declined, just listed, sold up from \$2.20 to \$2.30. The market closed dull. Total sales at both exchanges 183,115 shares.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The stakes in the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight have been deposited.

Jeff Davis, his wife and daughter, arrived New York yesterday.

Reports of the Irish national fund show that it has received \$32,550.

The Mercer brothers, two notorious desperadoes of Iowa, who killed Marshal Topliff, November 16, were shot and killed yesterday by the sheriff of Christian county, Mo.

Two ladies lost their lives by the burning of a boarding house at Morrisstown, New Jersey.

A man has been arrested in Buffalo as the thief of \$17,000 in bonds taken from a Cleveland bank.

A collision on the Chicago & Alton yesterday caused a damage of \$25,000. Two brakemen were fatally injured.

At the meeting of the London common council yesterday \$210 was voted to a fund for the relief of distressed Irish ladies.

The Southwestern Rate association has adjourned without entering on a division of business southwest and west of the Missouri.

Complaint is made that Peruvian mails have been opened several times by Chilean military and a number of registered letters seized.

The Orangemen of Montreal will appeal from a decision rendered in the superior court involving their right to walk in procession.

OUT WEST.

The bull pen at the El Paso Del Norte feast will cost \$3,500.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is now in southern Colorado attending to his mining interests.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will declare \$12,000,000 as its earnings for 1881.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, is to have a medical journal. The first edition will be of 3,000 copies.

Judge Tourgee has become one of the leading stockholders of a new publishing company in Philadelphia.

A half brother of "Billy the Kid" is living in Trinidad. He like his brother is a gambler and a hard case.

Ex-President Nickerson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, is now making a tour of New Mexico.

## CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

## PARRISH'S ADDITION.

## GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## Ranches, Ranches.

## COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In All Parts of the City.

## M. I. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

## QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 8.

Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.  
Money, 6.  
Governments, firm.  
Stocks, higher.  
The following are the quotations:  
UNITED STATES 4's, 118 1/2; Northern Pacific, 103 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 103 1/2; K. P. Denver, 103 1/2; Denver & Rio Grande, 103 1/2; D. S. P. & P., 101 1/2; Central Pacific, 101 1/2.

## RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 116 1/2; Hamilton & St. Joe, 95 1/2; Central Pacific, 103 1/2; Lake Shore, 103 1/2; Northern Pacific, 103 1/2; K. P. Denver, 103 1/2; Texas Pacific, 103 1/2; M. & K. T., 103 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 103 1/2; Phila. & Reading, 103 1/2; New York Central, 103 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 103 1/2; Erie, 103 1/2; C. & L. P. Co., 103 1/2; B. & O., 103 1/2; Michigan Central, 103 1/2; C. & N. W., 103 1/2; D. L. & W., 103 1/2; Gold Street, 103 1/2; L. & N., 103 1/2; D. & R. G., 103 1/2; Canada Southern, 103 1/2; Wabash, 103 1/2; Panama, 103 1/2; Great Northern, 103 1/2; W. U. Tel. Co., 103 1/2; A. M. Ex. Co., 103 1/2; Am. Union Tel. Co., 103 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 103 1/2; A. & P. Tel. Co., 103 1/2; C. C. & I. Co., 103 1/2.

## MINING STOCKS.

Amalgamated, 14; Hukil, 27; Bodie, 27 1/2; Hibernia, 27 1/2; Boulder, 27 1/2; Horne, 27 1/2; Big Pittsburg, 27 1/2; Iron Silver, 27 1/2; Breckenridge, 27 1/2; Little Chief, 27 1/2; Com. Virginia, 27 1/2; Leadville, 27 1/2; Caribou, 27 1/2; Leadville, 27 1/2; Nye & Wadsworth, 27 1/2; Mineral Creek, 27 1/2; Cherokee, 27 1/2; Silver King, 27 1/2; Dunkin, 27 1/2; Moose, 27 1/2; Dunderberg, 27 1/2; Ontario, 27 1/2; Quicksilver, 27 1/2; Robinson, 27 1/2; Green Mountain, 27 1/2; Red Elephant, 27 1/2; Gold Street, 27 1/2; Silver Cliff, 27 1/2; Glass-Pendery, 27 1/2; Sutor, 27 1/2; Climax, 27 1/2.

## The Cross-Examination of the Assassin.

Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

The assassin grew more and more restless and hot. "You're a mean man, Judge Porter; you're a bad man," he would shout. Judge Porter's very calmness and mildness seemed to harass him. The two men made an interesting contrast. Porter, with his large head, full high forehead, aquiline nose, bright gray hair and gray mustache, a piercing eye that seemed to read the prisoner through—a handsome man, with a courtly bearing, to personify intelligence and morality; while the other looked like the sum of all brutality and wickedness.

Giteau faced the spectators for four hours to-day, and many of those present had an opportunity to study his face carefully for the first time. A comparison of it with a photograph shows that since his incarceration he has grown much more haggard, and his face has wasted. It is a curious fact that the right half of it seems better developed than the other. The forehead on the right side is higher and squarer, the eye is larger and well-shaped. On the left side the forehead seems to break down, the hair runs lower in places, the eye is considerably smaller, and has even more of a sunken appearance than the other. His left eye is a striking feature. It is ill-shaped, blood-shot, menacing and ugly. His eyes look dark in the dim light of the court room, but they are really of a hideous pale blue. His head resembles a standing cube, the top of it being flat, the face and back of the head having a peculiar slant forward. His hair, short beard and eyebrows are of a dirty brown. His grin is one of the most repulsive things about the man. His lips scarcely move, and when they do they merely make a slit across his white teeth, while the demoniac light comes into his eye, and the whole of the ragged, repulsive face lights up. When this grin enlarges to a snarl, the assassin glances about to see whether the spectators catch his joke and whether the picture is intensified. It is a face in which the eye can not find a redeeming feature anywhere.

Giteau fought his way through the cross-examination with wonderful cunning. He saw the bearing of every one of Judge Porter's questions before it was concluded, and he would often break the rhetorical force of it by bursting in with some explanation designed to help him out. The skill with which he evaded many of the dilemmas Judge Porter offered excited astonishment. Every time, for example, that he refused to answer a question, Judge Porter inquired in the blandest manner whether he did so because it would criminate him, but he could never have gained when the cross-examiner thrust the words "murder," "kill," "assassin," etc., at him. His pallor visibly increased. Some of Judge Porter's questions were put with great rhetorical effect. When on the subject of the pistol practice, he asked, "What became of the sapling?" referring to the sapling the assassin had made a target of. "I did go down very much as Garfield did," asked the judge, dwelling long on the last three words in a clear, musical voice, while a thrill of silent horror ran through the crowd.

## A Music Teacher Who is a King's Daughter.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

During a couple of days' sojourn last week in the city of Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., I accompanied a friend to his residence on Washington street. It was the gloomiest of fall days, and the bare trees that lined that noble avenue were dripping with wet from a cold rain that had fallen during the day. Among the few persons that we met was the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, although I was not told who she was until after she had passed. Her mother was Mme. Delatille, who was for many years the owner and occupant of a charming residence on a bend of the Indian river, near Evans' mills, a village ten miles north of Watertown, and who, as tradition says, while Bonaparte was a resident in that section of New York state, traveled with him to Europe as the wife of his private secretary. The daughter, Caroline, who is a lady of elegant

accomplishments and refinement, is the wife of Lowell Benton, of the village of Ox-Bow, where they have resided for the past thirty years. The father of Benton, an able physician, settled as the pioneer doctor at the Ox-Bow, so called from a grand curve of the Oswegatchie river, near the borders of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties. I was told that the Bentons are now residents of Watertown, and that Mrs. Benton, the daughter of a king, devotes her time to teaching a class of young ladies French, drawing and music, for which her skill and accomplishments eminently qualify her. She is said to bear a striking resemblance to her father, the ex-king Joseph, as well as to her aunt, Caroline, the youngest of Napoleon's sisters, and wife of Murat, ex-king of Naples, after whom Mrs. Benton was named. Of that aunt Tallrand said: "She had Cromwell's head on the shoulders of a pretty woman." Like her famous aunt, Mrs. Benton is said to be endowed with a resolute will, a vigorous understanding, lofty ideas and a flexible and delicate mind. Time, at least, has dealt leniently with her since I first saw her amid a group on the steps of her mansion at the Ox Bow, thirty years or so ago. She is somewhat stouter now than at that period. She has dark eyes, a noble, intellectual brow, "stamped with the hieroglyphs of a pensive sorrow," it may be, and her hair is unblanched by age, unless art has had something to do in preserving its natural hue.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Thurman will probably spend the winter in Washington.

Dr. Moran, who was Edgar A. Poe's physician, is to lecture on his last days.

Justice Stanley Matthews' daughters have left Washington for Wellesley college.

Sarah Ann Jewett, the novelist, is the daughter of a physician and a native of South Berwick, Maine.

Louisa M. Alcott was forty-nine years old on November 29. Amos Bronson Alcott, the transcendentalist, her venerable father, was eighty-two years of age at the same date.

Mr. L. S. Meritt was inadvertently mentioned the other day as the editor of the North American Review. He is the business manager. Mr. A. Thorndike Rice is the editor and proprietor.

Judge Story's bust has been executed in marble by his son, W. W. Story, of Rome, and by him presented to the United States supreme court. It has recently arrived, and when a suitable pedestal is provided for it will be placed in a good position of observation in the law library of the court. The bust represents its subject in the robe of a justice of the supreme court, the folds of which fall slightly open across the breast, revealing the clothing beneath and a ruffled shirt front.

A disease resembling diphtheria has broken out on the reservation near Olympia, Washington territory. Two deaths have occurred and fifty others are sick.

## MARRIED.

WILLIAMS-WILLIAMS.—December 7th, at the house of A. M. Ripley, Colorado Springs, by the Rev. H. M. Lowe, Benjamin F. Williams and Mary T. Williams, both of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WILSON-HAMMOND.—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city, Thursday, December 8, 1881, Rev. W. L. Slutz officiating, William L. Wilson, of Fairplay, and Miss Priscilla Hammond, Colorado.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending December 7, 1881:







Io Victis.

both glass balls on the right and left. A remarkable feat was performed by the sense of location. Then a loaded pistol was placed diagonally from where Otto stood. The balls were set swinging in contrary

directions. Otto fired, hit the trigger of the

"I yield to you; but had it not been for you and the words of the Almighty, the wretch should not have lived an hour."

## CRYSTAL PARK.

scores of such springs in the park. No wonder that the willow copses are so full of shining leaf, that ferns lie matted on the ground and that flowers and grapes grow lush and rioting everywhere.

Some of the ravines are covered thick

of electricity. \* \* This savant, after having made seven voyages around the world, died on the Sandwich Islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a single fragment was ever recovered."

ly |                      That Girl.

Without a moment given to reflection, carried away, as it were, by the enthusiasm of the girl, he hastily retired a few paces

bowled her a swift ball. Eva caught it.

A few weeks later the wedding card sent her, and the happy couple laughed and imagined that as her eyes rested upon them they would roll up in holy horror, and be filled with lamentations for "that girl."



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might also recall with unalloyed content the more prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed, its harvests have been plentiful, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Save for the correspondence to which I shall hereafter refer in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama little has occurred worth mention in diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year Fortuna Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British government paying in the sum of £15,000, most of which has already been distributed in the form of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspee Bay, has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims.

The participation of America in the exhibition at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition and open new fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his force upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of hostile Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with alien Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of the French republic, and descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots who were our allies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bi-metallic conference held during the summer at Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exposition and congress also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department, while our exhibitions in this almost distinctively American field of achievements have won several awards, and I recommend that congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorable commissioner and delegates.

No new question respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year. Causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1858 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in Yorktown to festivities and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen strikingly evinced the ties of the good will which unite the German people and our own.

Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of the commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests tests. One case of hardship is worthy of attention. The bark Mason, bound for Japan, entered Manila in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under Spanish revenue laws for shortage in her shipped cargo. Though an effort for her relief has thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole affair will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The senate resolution of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which in turn has expressed sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring the peaceful Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially useful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this government.

Consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year.

At the Geographical congress of Venice, the Bonifacio congress of Milan and the Nice congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens duly accepted in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies, as reported hitherto from Holland, has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter will be favorably concluded.

The injury to life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the porte looking particularly to the proper protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed although this government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice be done.

The Swiss government has solicited the offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not represented. This request has, within proper limit, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the committees of emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privileges have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European states.

The friendship of the United States and New Mexico has been constantly maintained. The government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantage,

which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays on the reservations on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighborhood states of Central America are preserved internal peace, and their outward relation toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interest to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between these states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rican government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries providing that the post of arbitrator should be offered successively to the king of the Belgians, the king of Spain and the president of the Argentine Confederation. The king of the Belgians has declined to act but I am not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagements with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights, and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement so as to intimate them to the Belgian government.

PANAMA CANAL.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has never been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to the practical execution of it. The negotiations to this end after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which an envoy had assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a fortified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join a guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation, as the sole guarantee of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reason which made the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as superfluous and unfriendly. Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as awarding room for a share in the guarantees which the limited states covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by bringing to the attention of the government the modification of the instrument and the abrogation of such clauses as do not comport with the obligations of the United States toward Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are, in my judgment, dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent and calculated to destroy the best element of our own peace. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries, there has been serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to misapprehension, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them and furnished with general instructions which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers to friendly relations.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far recovered. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this government, as the neighbor and the largest of creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French government, with the view of procuring a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I regret that the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the Brazilian lines of communication between the American ports and our own. Through the efforts of our minister resident at Buenos Ayres and of our minister at Santiago, a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chile, disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our government has been offered the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent.

JAPAN AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting the change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the western system can't fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves as the chief pacific powers.

CHINESE RELATIONS.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese government at the request of the United States conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interest and susceptibilities of that government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. Those clauses of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens on vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest which our people and government have in the commendable efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire east. A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the judicial functions

conferred on our ministers and consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the consular court at Yokohama of John Ross, as merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the government to institute a careful examination of the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American vessel, he was subject to the laws of that service and to the jurisdiction of the United States consular authorities. I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the executive on the attention of congress that after the deduction of such amount as may be found due American citizens, the balance of the indemnity funds heretofore obtained from China and Japan and which are now in the hands of the state department, be returned to the governments of those countries.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Relations of unimpeached amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway. And this may also be said of Greece and Ecuador, although our relations with these states have for some years been seriously affected by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito. It seems expedient to restore those missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Ecuador, which is likely, within the near future, to play an important part among the nations of the South Pacific.

The state department still continues to publish to the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for those publications with special reference to the Atlanta cotton exposition. The October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of the world. The information was satisfactory, for which, in 1879, congress made provision, assembled in this city early in January last, and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participants, however, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the state department.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

As pertinent to this general subject, I call your attention to the operations of the national board of health, established by act of congress, approved March 3d, 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the acts of June 2d in the same year. By the last named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States or from one state into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor, has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic diseases, and thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

The international sanitary conference which I have referred adopted a form for a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter ports of the countries whose representatives participated in the deliberations. This form has been prescribed by the national board of health and incorporated with its rules and regulations which have been approved by me in pursuance of the law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserves the attention of congress.

The report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary resources from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were: Customs, \$198,159,676.02; from internal revenue, \$135,354,985.51; from public lands, \$1,221,333.17; from sales of cotton, wool and deposits of national banks, \$8,116,113.72; from payment of interest by Pacific Railway companies, \$810,833.80; from sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies, \$890,189.34; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1,225,514.86; from consular fees, letters patent and lands, \$2,344,984.09; from proceeds of sales of government property \$26,217.40; from profits on coinage, \$3,408,485.61; from revenue of the District of Columbia, \$2,016,199.33; from miscellaneous sources, \$6,206,880.13. Total ordinary receipts, \$890,782,297.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, \$17,941,777.19; for foreign intercourse, \$1,093,954.95; for Indians, \$6,514,161; for pensions, \$5,050,379.62; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$406,496.55; for the naval establishment, including navy yard, ordnance and improvements at navy yard, \$1,088,071.67; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$41,837,250.51; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,355,923.03; for interest on the public debt, \$82,508,741.18; for premium on bonds purchased, \$1,062,248.78; total ordinary expenditures, \$260,712,882.50, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,404.98, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund \$74,310,000.00; fractional currency for the sinking fund \$109,001.05; loan of February, 1881, \$7,418,000; ten forties of 1884, \$2,016,150.65; five twenties of 1885, \$873,000.00; consols of 1885, \$143,150.00; consols of 1887, \$159,150.00; consols of 1888, \$35,740.00; loan of 1880, \$1,000,000; old demand, compound interest and other notes \$1,833,000; and to the increase of cash in the treasury, \$14,657,920.93. Total, \$100,069,404.98. The requirements of the sinking fund for the year amount to \$90,785,094.02 which includes a balance of \$49,817,128.78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of \$74,489,201.05 was applied to this fund which left a deficit of \$16,305,873.47. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was \$29,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach \$400,000,000, and the expenditures \$370,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was \$198,159,676.02, an increase of \$11,637,611.42 over that of last year. \$138,098,562.39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving \$60,151,113.63 as the amount collected at the other ports of the country. Of this sum \$47,977,137.63 was collected on sugar and molasses, \$27,283,478.78 on wool and manufactures, \$21,452,544.42 on iron and steel, and on manufactures, \$19,103,865.58 on manufactures of silk, \$10,825,115.21 on manufactures of cotton, and \$6,460,443.04 on wines and spirits, making a total revenue from these sources of \$133,058,731.87.

The expenses of collection for the past year were \$6,419,345.20, an increase over last year of \$387,410.04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over twenty-five millions of dollars. The marked decrease was in the value of the manufactures of wool, \$140,236.82, and in that of scrap and pig iron, \$128,106.71. The value of imports of sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$7,457,474, of steel rails \$4,345,521, of barley \$2,154,204, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., \$620,490.

The total value of all sorts of merchandise was \$642,664,628, an excess of exports over imports of merchandise \$259,712,718. Aggregate of exports and imports, \$1,545,041,974. Compared with previous years there was an increase of \$60,873,868 in the value of exports of merchandise and a decrease of \$25,290,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports for ten years previous to June 30th, 1873, was \$104,806,922; but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,180,568,106, an annual average of \$186,778,017. The specie value of the exports of the domestic merchandise was \$576,616,473 in 1870 and \$883,925,947 in 1881, an increase of \$307,309,474 or 1.35 per cent. The value of the imports was \$435,958,408 in 1870 and \$422,664,028 in 1881, an increase of \$206,706,220 or 47 per cent. During each year from 1862 to 1879 inclusive the exports of specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to \$92,204,920, but during the year ending June 30th, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by \$75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports were \$91,168,650.

In the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury, the attention of congress was called to the fact that \$469,651,050 in five per cent bonds, and \$308,573,750 in six per cent bonds, would become redeemable during the year, and congress was asked to refund these bonds at a lower interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the secretary of the treasury in April last notified the holders of the \$195,690,400 six per cent bonds then outstanding, that the bonds would be paid at par on the first day of July following, or that they might be "continued" at the pleasure of the government, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum. Under this notice \$178,055,150 of the six per cent bonds were continued at the lower rate, and \$17,635,250 were redeemed. In the month of May, the secretary of the treasury gave notice respecting the redemption of the \$149,341,350 of five per cent bonds then outstanding, and of those \$401,505,900 were continued at three and one-half per cent per annum and \$38,336,450 redeemed. The six per cent bonds of the loan of February 8, 1861, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to \$14,125,800, having matured during the year the secretary gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at par \$16,179,100 of three and one-half per cent. continued bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed on which have ceased to bear interest. The reduction of the annual interest on the public debt by property transactions, as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one-half per cent, \$10,475,952.27; by redemption of bonds, \$6,352,340; total, \$16,828,292.25. The three and one-half per cent bonds being payable at the pleasure of the government are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the secretary of the treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter of congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must vary by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded thirty millions; by the census of 1880 it is found to exceed fifty millions. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt would be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service may this be readily effected. I hereby agree with the secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such article. The intention of the latter tax was desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the secretary of the treasury, that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, lottery tickets, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law, also, by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course in the present condition of our revenues. The tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was deemed necessary

specifies, I concur in the secretary's recommendation, that the provision for the coinage of a fixed amount of each be repealed; that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand. The secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency, except upon reasonable notice of their intention to do so. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of banks on the occasion referred to in the secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding, only eighty thousand has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval; as also does the suggestion of the secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the southern district of New York, by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against the collector.

THE ARMY.

The accompanying report of the secretary of war will make known the operations of the department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army without adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to thirty thousand, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on the western frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements, to protect settlers and their property against the Indians, and the Indians against the encroachment of intruders, and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that when an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over a great distance, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier the troops have been actively employed in the collection of Indians hitherto nomadic and locating them on their proper reservations, that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall, that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah, that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches are now being educated and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for Indians. A large military force at great expense now referred to patrol the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory; the only punishment that at present can be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine, which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

The separate organization of the signal service is urged by the secretary of war and a full statement of the advantage of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the chief signal officer. A detail of the usual work performed by the signal corps and the weather bureau is also given in that report. I ask attention to a statement of the secretary of war regarding the requisitions made by the Indian bureau upon the chief of the department of the army for the annual supply of bands of Indian tribes, which applications are denied. The war department should not be left by reason of inadequate provisions for the Indian bureau to contribute for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the chief engineer furnishes a detailed account of operations for improvement of rivers and harbors. I recommend your attention to the suggestions contained in this report. In regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our defenses, I recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, a proposed free bridge over the Potomac river at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the department building and other recommendations of the secretary of war which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$42,132,201.30; the appropriations for the year 1882 were \$44,887,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are \$44,541,256.91.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the condition of that branch of service and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the advisory board which convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessity of the government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy. With full appreciation of the facts that compliance with the suggestion of the head of the department and of the advisory board must involve a large expense of the public money I earnestly recommend such appropriations as will accomplish that which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than withholding means necessary to accomplish objects entrusted by the constitution to the national legislature. One of these objects and one which is of paramount importance is drafted by our fundamental law to be the provision for the common defense. Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments relations of honorable peace and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the republic; but if we read the teaching of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms only can save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of our government, but for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten in the future we

must be prepared to force any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression, to protect by distribution of our ships the varied interests of our foreign trade, and the person and property of our citizens abroad, to maintain every where the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim to the nations of the world.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the postmaster general is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were \$36,489,816.58. The receipts from the money order business were \$295,581.39, making a total of \$36,785,397.97. The expenditures for the fiscal year were \$39,251,736.46. The deficit is supplied out of the general treasury. The whole number of letters mailed in the country for the last fiscal year exceeded one thousand million. The registered system reported to be in excellent condition, having been remodelled during the past four years with good results. The amount of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year was \$712,882.20, an increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of \$345,445.40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919, of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit.

MONEY ORDERS.

The operations of the money order system are multiplying yearly under the influence of immigration of the rapid development of the newer states and territories and consequent demand of additional means of inter-communication and exchange. During the past year 383 additional money order offices have been established, making the total 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in sales \$105,075,705.25. A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding five dollars from ten cents to five cents, and making the maximum one hundred dollars in place of fifty dollars. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the postoffice department is recommended in view of the fact that their value exceeds \$1,000,000.

The attention of congress is again pointed to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories in connection with the postoffice department.

COST OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 66,249 miles and cost \$1,114,382, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles and cost \$134,054. The so-called star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles and cost \$364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star routes must, therefore, rapidly decrease in the western states and territories.

The postmaster-general, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the railway mail service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self-sustaining. Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the postal union. Now includes all those which have an organized postal service except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and the British colonies. Australia has been already stated. Great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the Star route service, and the post office department, have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government, upon the eminent counsel, who before my accession to the presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of proceeding with the utmost vigor of the law, all persons who may be found charged with frauds on the postal service.

NEW COURTS.

The acting attorney general calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of courts of justice, a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially the supreme court. Litigation in our federal tribunal became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributed to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, patience required that no change be made in the constitution of the judicial tribunal. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no ground for believing that the business of the United States courts will ever be less than at present. Indeed, that it is more than likely to be much greater in the future. In view of the fact that congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail. It is hoped that your deliberations may suit in such legislation as will give energy to our overburdened courts. The acting attorney-general also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the territory of Arizona. A large number of armed desperadoes, known as "cowboys," probably numbering from fifty to one hundred men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutal mistreatment of the local authorities have been used to repress. The depredations of these "cowboys" have also been extended into New Mexico which the marauders seek from the Arizona frontier. With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by the necessity to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration, whether acts so necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments, should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law (republican statutes, section 5,206) forbidding military expeditions or enterprises against friendly states. But in view of the speedy assembling of a body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It perhaps will be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot without the authority of brigandage and armed raiding expeditions against friendly states and their citizens shall be punishable as offenses against the United States. I will, in the event of a request from the territorial government for protection by the United States against domestic violence, this act will be powerless to render aid. The act of 1795, chapter 39, passed at the United States 1807, chapter 29, amendments, but the act of 1807 seems to be also to territories. This law has remained in force until, in revision of statutes, it was dropped. I am not aware whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me, the territory should be offered the protection which I suggest legislation to that effect. It seems to me whatever views may be as to the policy of the recent legislation as to the army has ceased to be a part of *pose comitatus*, an exception might be

made on account of the war, and was never exacted, I believe, even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the treasurer of the United States bonds of the general government. The interest upon these bonds which, at the time when the tax was imposed, was six per cent, is now, in most instances, three and one-half per cent, and the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on the circulation, but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the controller of the currency. It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the scale of taxation upon liquors and tobacco is advisable, and especially in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of the arrears of pensions. A comparison however of the amount under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue.

The tariff laws also need revision but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission such as was lately approved by the senate and is now recommended by the secretary of the treasury would doubtless lighten the labors of congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.



made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which the legislation was aimed. From sparseness of the population and other circumstances, it is often quite impracticable to summon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the interior with accompanying documents presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of congress in its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the government, it is but recently that an effort has been made for its solution at all serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural at a time when the national territory seemed almost illimitable and contained many millions of acres, far south of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy would have been initiated which more than eight years ago has been the fruitful source of our Indian complication.

I refer of course to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities, of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the west, of encouraging them to live undisturbed by any earnest and well-directed efforts to bring them under the influence of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy have grown apparent to all. As the white settlements have moved the borders of reservations the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to their hunting grounds from which they are again being dislodged whenever their new-found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier colonies by which they have often been succeeded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is needless to discuss here which of them have been chiefly responsible for the disturbances, those recent ones so large a space in the pages of our history. We have to deal with an appalling fact that thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve an Indian problem. It had, until within the last few years, seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago, but the government has of late been cautiously and steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results, and which, in my judgment, is, in fact, the only one which can be adopted to relieve us ere long from the thimble which has hitherto beset us. For the success of the efforts now making to induce among the Indians the customs and traits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, arising their rights and holding to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have already been called to the attention of congress and are received to some extent its consideration. First, I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various states and territories applicable to the Indian reservation within their borders. Extending the laws of the United States to the five civilized tribes, the Indian should receive the protection of the law. He should be allowed to retain in his court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for the privilege of his exercise. It would be very laudable in progress toward civilization.

Second, of even greater importance is a measure which has been frequently suggested by my predecessors in office, and in furtherance of which bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of congress. The enactment of a law permitting the allotment of land to some Indians at least as desired of a reasonable quantity of land secured to them by patent for their own protection, and inalienable from twenty to thirty-five years, is demanded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such consideration action on the part of the government, there is reason to believe that the Indians in large numbers would be induced to sever their tribal relations and to engage at once in agriculture. It is now for their best interests to begin in their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the chance of permanent title to the soil they would be led to engage in the occupation of tillage. The well-founded reports of their increased interest in husbandry justify the hope that the enactment of such a statute as I have recommended would be at once needed with gratifying results. A return to the severally system would be a direct and powerful influence towards dissolving the tribal bond which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which binds so strongly to perpetuate it. A liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confidence in such a course is consistent with the best and even among the most uncivilized Indian tribes. There is reported to be a general desire on the part of the chiefs and elders for the education of their children. Unfortunately, in view of the fact that during the past years the whites who have been at the command of the interior department for the purpose of Indian instruction have proved utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Fort Carson, Carlisle and Forest Grove should only encourage a more generous provision for the establishment of others and of a school for good that the day schools in the reservation, as pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of outer life are brought into constant contact with civilization.

There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest, but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed fully in the reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian Affairs.

#### THE MORMON EVIL.

For many years the executive in his annual message to congress has called attention to the necessity of stringent legislation for the repression of polygamy in the territories, chiefly in Utah. The existing statute for punishment of this odious crime, so long to the moral and religious sense of Christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who report to the United States in that territory, the law has in very rare instances been enforced, for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon faith, which rests upon polygamy as its cornerstone, have recently been pooling in the numbers Idaho, Arizona and other western territories, is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon congress and the executive the duty of opposing this barbarous system all the while under the constitution and law

they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstacles the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish violation of the law. Prominent among these obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to prosecute offenders, even in the case of most notorious offenders. Your attention is called to the decision of the supreme court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that territory makes punishment of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passing of an act providing that in the territories of these United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person who solemnizes a marriage in any of the territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the supreme court of the territory, unless congress may devise other practicable measure for advocating the difficulties which have hitherto ended efforts to suppress the iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any law and discreet measure which may be proposed to that end.

#### EDUCATION.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends have ever been regarded with indifference by congress or the executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now especial occasion why by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands, or by some other course, the government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by the war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the commissioner of education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the national government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in the different states according to the ratio of the illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its separate benefits.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The report of the commissioner of agricultural exhibits gives the results of the experiments which that department has been engaged on during the past year and makes an important suggestion in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population and the consequent addition to the numbers of those engaged in the pursuit of husbandry are giving this department a growing dignity and importance. The commissioner's suggestion touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserves a mention as it more and more commands the interest which it was created to promote.

#### PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions, that since 1860, 739,003 original pension claims have been filed; 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll; 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being over thirteen per cent. of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 266,575 original pension claims, 22,704 of which were filed prior to July 1st, 1880. These, when allowed, will involve payment of arrears from the date of discharge in case of an invalid, and from date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that fifteen per cent. of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 34,040 cases, and the probable adjustment of about 193,000 claims, all of which involves the payment of arrears of pensions which, with the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same and no new business intervening, this number of claims, 193,000, could be acted upon in a period of six years; and taking the first of January, 1884, as the arrear period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment on it the sum of \$1,135. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions we find \$220,000,000 as the sum required for first payment. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1st, 1880, and are now pending and entitled to the benefit of the arrears act. From this amount may be deducted from ten to fifteen millions for cases where the claimant dying there is no person who under the law would be entitled to such pensions. This leaves \$205,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 35,000 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending; which must receive attention as current business, but which don't involve payment of any arrears beyond that of the date of the filing of the claim. Of this number it is estimated 80 per cent. will be allowed, and it has been stated that with the present force of the pension bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the commissioner of pensions that by an addition of 250 clerks, increasing the adjudication force, rather than the mechanical, he had no doubt the amount of work could be accomplished so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the consideration of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the pension office it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on file for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the government to meet the demands for arrears for pensions is an admonition to congress and the executive to give courteous consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,200 leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appointments for the prevention of fraud.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of congress may seem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In my letter accepting the nomination I stated that in my judgment, "no man should have an office, the duties of which he is for 'any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but general opinion has been evenly divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the test that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform to the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should so far as practicable be filled by the promotion of worthy efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

The views expressed in the foregoing letters are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best method of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that original appointment should be based on ascertained fitness is not open to dispute, but the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with slight variation of details, has lately been before congress and the executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. It contains certain exceptions which need not here be specified. This plan would refer to admission to the service only to the lowest grade and would accordingly demand that vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars its conformity with the existing civil service of Great Britain and the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument that has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are:

First—Tenure of office, which is substantially a life tenure.

Second—A limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or over are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded.

Third—Allowance upon going out of office.

These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate these from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is the selection of men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that once entered upon it, they need never leave it, and that after voluntary retirement, they shall be recipients of an annual pension. That this system as an entirety proved very successful in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded by those who once opposed its adoption by a statute which should incorporate all its essential features. I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted, even by those, impressed as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which are in the present method of appointment.

For example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system. It is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test, and under similar conditions it may be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its least ranks. There are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil service. Prominent among them are probably industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, mainly deference to superior officers and manly considerations for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success of such a contest therefore an indispensable condition of public employment would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the other applicants even though they might possess qualifications far superior to the younger and more brilliant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan which has been to some extent successfully employed already and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its earnest supporters. But it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, to young men fresh from school and college, would be likely to exalt mere intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance.

Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the government above the lowest grade except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the executive and the principles of the dominant party. To offer encouragement to the faithful by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it is much to be desired, but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service. There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite to higher posts of duty, and beside, the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a governmental bureau has been long continued, is so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting the changes required by the public service. The infusion of new blood from time to time in the middle rank of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of great importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual. The present English system is the growth of years and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order of the council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and courteous scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in the council a select committee of the house of commons made a report to that house which declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, the precipitancy of its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success.

The results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination was closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and it may be advisable to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertain characteristics and attainments of candidates in these particulars, which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If congress should deem it advisable, at the present session, to establish a competitive examination for admission to the service, no doubt such reasons as have been given shall not deter me from giving the measure my earnest support. And I urgently recommend that there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of \$25,000 per year be made for the enforcement of section 1753 of the revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provision of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling in justice to the present civil servants of the government to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent to the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt is an statement which has been often been made and widely circulated, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the majority of the employees of the government are in my judgment deserving of the highest commendation.

#### OUR SHIPPING.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freightage of the commercial world and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise that not only is our navigation interest diminishing but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or value. There must be peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sails have brought a great revolution in the mode of the world but these changes could not have been adverse, if we had given to the navigation interests a portion of the aid in protection which have been wisely bestowed upon our manufactures. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of congress with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude and further reaching importance can engage their attention. In 1875 the supreme court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain states, which imposed upon ship owners or consignees a tax of one dollar and a half for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or in lieu thereof to indemnify the state and local authorities against expense for the further relief or support of such passengers. Since the decision the expense attending the care and superintendence of immigrants has fallen on the states at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants, immediately upon their arrival, proceed to the inland states and territories to seek permanent homes, it is manifestly unjust to impose upon the state whose shores they first touch the burden which it now bears for this reason.

#### ABOUT ALASKA.

I regret to state that the people of Alaska have reason to complain that they are as yet unprovided with any form of government by which life or property can be protected. While the extent of its population does not justify the application of the costly machinery of territorial administration there is immediate necessity for constructing such a form of government as will promote the education of the people and serve the administration of justice.

#### CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The senate at last session passed a bill to provide for the construction of a building for the library of congress, but it failed to become a law. The provision of such ample protection for this great collection of books and the copyright department connected with it, is become a subject of national importance and should receive prompt attention.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of affairs of the district. The vital importance of legislation for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor levees along the Potomac river front is presented. In their present condition, these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city, and they greatly mar the general aspect of the park in which stands the Washington monument. This improvement would add to the park and the park south of the executive mansion, a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a nuisance into an attractive landscape, extending along the river front. They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply which seriously affects the material prosperity and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for president was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election which will render unnecessary a resort to an expedient of temporary character for the determination of a question on contested returns.

#### IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Questions which concern the very existence of the government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late president, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the constitution in the fifth clause of its first section that in case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, assassination or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president. What is the intention of the constitution in specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office?" Is the inability to long continued intellectual incapacity or has it broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the president whose inability is the subject of inquiry any voice in determining whether or not it exist or is the discussion of that momentous and delicate question confined to the vice president? Or is it contemplated by the constitution that congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? By what tenure does the vice president continue

as president? The remainder of the four years term, or would the elected president, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office? And, if having such lawful authority he should exercise it, would the vice president be thereupon empowered to give up his powers and duties as such. I cannot doubt that the important question will receive your early and thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibility which has so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and prosperity of its people.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

Wayne MacVeagh's reasons for resigning, as given in our dispatches, will strike the fair-minded reader as sufficient and good.

Our Washington dispatches state that our representative is likely to be made chairman of the committee on public land. This is highly probable. Judge Belford was one of the first and most persistent supporters of Mr. Keifer and deserves reward.

And still Mr. Chaffee's name is not mentioned in our Washington dispatches for a cabinet position. As the News and Chieftain are writing up no more Washington dispatches, we are left strangely in the dark about the fortunes of this great man. It must be, however, that he has got the portfolio of the interior department, and that Secretary Kirkwood is only holding his proxy.

The official returns for the election of a district attorney in the fourth judicial district, are as follows:

Charles C. Holbrook, R..... 3,379  
Michael J. Bartley, D..... 3,273

Holbrook's majority..... 1,106

This a very handsome majority and shows that the nomination of Mr. Holbrook was a wise one.

The Silver Cliff Republican calls the writer of the Washington dispatches of the Denver News a crank. Nothing has happened yet that was predicted, and nothing that has happened was predicted. They have been on the whole the most unreliable information yet given by any Colorado paper, and will injure the standing of the News. Partisan feeling must show itself on the editorial page, but it can't be too evident on the news page without causing great loss of confidence in the honesty of the management.

Probably the only recommendation in the president's message which will be unpopular in the west, is the one relating to coinage and coin certificates. There is no reason why the existing free coinage law should be tampered with.—[Denver Republican.]

There is now no free coinage law. Besides the coinage is limited. What the president suggested was to suspend for the present the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, which is

not coined free but at a government profit of about 15 per cent. This is also the recommendation of Mr. Burchard, the director of the mint, who was known in congress as a strong silver man. As for the silver certificates, our currency does not need them. It is one of the means of inflation which we can now afford to cut off. Neither one of these measures is likely to affect materially our silver interests. Any depreciation, if there is any, will be but temporary. This depreciation will frighten and hurt England and the Latin Union more than it will us. It will compel them to take some action. Heretofore these countries have expected us to keep up the price of silver and have done nothing themselves. Now they will feel that they themselves have some responsibility in the matter. The general result of this policy will be to raise the price of silver and thus inure to the benefit of Colorado silver mines. Our commissioner at the late international monetary conference all came to the conclusion that if we should stop immediately the coinage of silver, it would compel European countries to take some action to keep up the price of silver and therefore advised it.

The official canvass of the votes on the capital question was as follows:

Denver..... 50,213  
Pueblo..... 6,017  
Colorado Springs..... 4,391  
Canon City..... 4,299  
Salida..... 765  
Scattering..... 929

Total..... 66,814

This gives Denver a majority over all of 14,999. Pueblo stands second in the race and Colorado Springs third. Pueblo's splendid support in Custer, ad her large vote in her own county put her ahead of Colorado Springs. We had the most general support in the state of any city outside of Denver. We stood first in El Paso, of course, and second in the following counties: Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Elbert, Fremont, Gilpin, Gunnison, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Las Animas, Park, Pitkin, Routt and Weld. Pueblo stood first in Bent, Custer, Costilla, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Pueblo and San Juan counties, and second in Conejos, Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, Rio Grande and Summit counties. But these facts have only a pathetic interest now.

Frank C. Goudy, formerly of this city, made a fine run as a candidate for district attorney of the sixth district. His majority is 1,578. Judge Burris was also elected in the same district by a majority of 792.

The Denver News and Pueblo Chieftain ought to publish special dispatches stating that ex-Senator Chaffee was appointed yesterday secretary of the interior. This will be as truthful and as generally believed as the other Washington dispatches.

## Move the Postoffice!

But you Cannot Keep the Customers from Still Thronging Into

## A. SUTTON & CO.'S CLOTHING STORE,

In the Opera House Block,

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy Fine

## Business Suits, Hats, Caps and Gloves.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

## Underwear! Underwear!!

Imported Scotch Wool, Cashmere, Scarlet Flannel, and California.

## TRUNKS! VALISES!

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

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## "VERITAS AD FINEM."

COME FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND THE VALLEYS,  
THE TOWNS AND THE RANCHES,  
THE PLAINS AND THE DIVIDE,  
THE CITY AND THE COUNTRY.

If you want any kind of

## Staple or Fancy DRY GOODS OR NOTIONS

—COME TO THE—

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

For Moderate Prices, Careful Attention, Politeness,  
Fair Dealing, No Misrepresentation.

We wish to call special attention to our very large stock of

## LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Coats, Dolmans, Ulsters,

Which we offer at much below usual prices.

FROM \$4 TO \$35.

Any one needing these goods will, we believe, find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Look and you will be pleased we think, and if you are pleased you will buy. Come to the

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

When you want anything in the goods line. Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Teton street, Pike's Peak avenue.

dwa lly

"Veritas ad Finem."



Speaker Keifer should be grateful to our Belfox.

Colorado newspapers are a bit anxious now about the appointments. Who is to be indicated?

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is understood by all to be Blaine's successor. His nomination should be sent in to-day.

The election of McPherson as clerk was certainly not a stalwart victory. He has been the most enthusiastic of all of Blaine's friends.

The people who bought Robinson at \$4.50 to average down are happier than those who bought Little Pittsburg at 18 for the same purpose.

Guiteau had remorse which shows conclusively that he knew he had done wrong in shooting Garfield, and thus is responsible for his crime.

Judge Belford was one of the most earnest supporters of Keifer, and will probably be well taken care of in the appointment of the committees.

Philadelphia has 200 school teachers whose pay averages \$450 and 1800 with an average of \$480. It is proposed to reduce these salaries three per cent. Philadelphia has the poorest public schools of any northern city in the country. This economy is ample explanation of the fact.

The cross-examination of Guiteau has demonstrated to most people that he is not insane. It is evidently having that effect on the jury. He is too bright and intelligent for an insane man. Some papers are worrying about his conduct in court. It seems to us to be quite appropriate that Guiteau should give the testimony that is to hang him.

Senator Jones of Nevada is perhaps nearer the throne than any other public man. The following from his lips has therefore more than usual significance: "President Arthur's administration will be marked by firmness, wisdom and a careful interpretation of the law, aside from any personal prejudices." The conduct of Arthur since his inauguration certainly gives high hopes that we shall not be disappointed in Senator Jones' prediction.

Our dispatches of to-day are the best indication of the wisdom of the court in allowing Guiteau the utmost chance and freedom. To have prevented the so-called farce, it would have been necessary to have removed him from the court. This would have been presumptuous of insanity, have created sympathy for the prisoner and have left grave doubts in the minds of the jurors as to the prisoner's responsibility. As it is, the cross-examination has probably removed all doubts of his insanity, and the jury can bring in the desirable verdict of "guilty with a clear conscience."

The Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, which usually has the most accurate inside information, says regarding the cabinet appointments: "It is reported that ex-Senator Chaffee's chances for 'a place in the cabinet' are by no means as 'good as they were.' It is believed that if the 'president intended to nominate him he has 'now abandoned that intention. The two 'senators and the representative from Colorado, together with leading republicans of 'that state do not support Mr. Chaffee, but 'take the position that if Colorado is to have 'a representative in the cabinet that representative should be ex-Governor John L. Routt."

Comptroller Knox, in his annual report, alludes to the Newark Bank failure and discusses at length the duties and responsibilities of the bank directors. This is timely. There is too much loose feeling regarding positions of trust. Men take them without feeling any responsibility, and are too indifferent to the interests committed to their charge. This has been the cause of nearly all our bank failures. It is traceable directly to the indifference with which the directors perform the duties committed to their charge. Mr. Knox suggests further legislation which shall give these directors more than a moral responsibility.

American papers by no means have a monopoly of personal journalism. Paul de Cassagne in the Paris Pays, alludes to M. Jules Ferry as "the most sneaking of all sneaks," and that "the impudence of that great lacquey exceeded all the flights of the effrontery to be met with in the pantry or the most vulgar kitchen." Again he says: "We are very simple to express surprise at seeing at the head of public affairs such a pedant, prodigious liar, and miserable coward as the man who still presides over the council." And still again: "M. Jules Ferry proved once more that he was an arrant knave capable of anything, of picking the locks in our sanctuaries and of employing false arguments as others make use of spurious coin. That same scoundrel with his well-known physiognomy had the coolness to utter words that should never issue from such a mouth."

The Robinson Tribune of December 1st is puzzled to understand the drop in the Robinson Consolidated stock. It speaks of the mine in the following enthusiastic manner: "To talk of the Robinson mine petering out is simply absurd, and to any who have seen 'the ore bodies and the working of the mine' is ridiculous. The mine or its home management is not in the slightest degree responsible for the decline in its stock. The 'only cause of such decline is the manipulations of the stock gamblers in New York city and other eastern cities. The Robinson mine can at the present moment 'pay dividends enough to make its 'shares worth from fifteen to twenty dollars if only it were allowed to do so. Stock 'of this mine is a good buy at the above 'figures, and barring stock manipulations, 'will reach twenty-five dollars before the 'winter closes. This property to be appreciated needs only to be seen and its resources 'carefully computed. It certainly has within 'it the largest body of good ore exposed now 'in existence, and we feel like stating the 'largest body of ore ever at one time exposed 'in any mine. She's immense!"

Our dispatches of Sunday indicated that a union had practically been effected between the Tories and land league in England to secure the defeat of Gladstone. At first blush this seems improbable as the two parties are so opposite in principle. But reflection shows that it is by no means improbable. The leaders in both parties are essentially demagogues. They have each tried to keep their party in power by appealing to prejudice and passion. Neither has shown a patriotic desire to benefit the people. The reform measures of the Tory party passed in 1867 were the ones they opposed the year before. They found they could not longer defer passing them, and hence gave the needed electoral reforms. During the ministry of Disraeli there were no reforms. The great questions now presented the Gladstone ministry were dodged by Disraeli's Tory ministry. By long talk about national honor and dignity the attention of the English people was withdrawn from the far more vital questions concerning his peace and prosperity. This was called at one time statesmanship. But there is now a change for the better. Statesmanship is expected now to grapple with and settle questions which affect the social condition and prosperity of the people. Gladstone is doing his best to settle them. But now the Tories, who have never suggested a reform, turn around and join the party which complains the reforms are not radical enough. The land league has shown its inconsistency by declining to accept the liberal bill of Gladstone, which remedies some of the evils they complain of. It is a queer union, but not unnatural. There is not so much difference between the Tory and land league parties after all. Neither has any particular principles. Both are striving for power, and unscrupulous in the means used. This has drawn them together.

The Northern Whig, of Belfast, Ireland, in the following article throws a good deal of light on the Irish problem:

The Irish World, the organ of the land league in America, is in despair over the kindly feeling recently manifested between America and the United Kingdom. The salute of the British flag at Yorktown, especially, was an event for which the World was not prepared. The hopes of the disaffected Irish in America have always been centered in the prospect of an interruption of friendly relations between the two nations, and, as misunderstandings have now given place to sympathy and good will, the World and its supporters are at their wits' end. The contributions to the league funds constantly fall off, the reduction last week being considerably over \$3,000. The World makes bitter complaint that the promise of double subscriptions, if a report policy were adopted in Ireland, has not been carried out. The circumstance seems to be overlooked that the dishonest policy recommended by the league has not been adopted to any extent. The fact, however, is evidently not forgotten by the American people.

If the fact could only be shown now that Chaffee was interested in Robinson Consolidation, what a bonanza of joy it would open up to the Colorado Springs GAZETTE man. The manipulators of Robinson stock the past few days indicate very forcibly that all the sharp dodges connected with mining are not confined exclusively to J. B. Chaffee. —[Pueblo Chieftain.

This is as true as the gospel. The Chieftain and other papers defend Mr. Chaffee by saying he is no worse than some other mining swindlers. We have never denied it. It is enough to us that he is as bad as some other mining swindlers. We don't recognize it as a virtue in a man that he don't swindle worse than somebody else, nor do we think it is sufficiently praiseworthy to be mentioned that he is not in every mining swindle. The very style of the defense of Mr. Chaffee by his friends is the strongest possible evidence of his guilt.

How much opportunity the star-route thieves will give congress to examine a subject which the department of justice has failed to do, may well be imagined. It was largely through the connivance of interested congressmen that Brady and his gang were allowed to plunder the treasury for more than four years. It now remains to be seen whether the same class of congressmen will have power enough to reopen these avenues for stealing and admit the thieves once more. Should such an outrage be perpetrated, one thing may be considered certain—that the people will regard those congressmen who are in favor of expediting star routes as not disinterested in the results of the rascality.—[Chieftain.

This is good talk, and does the Chieftain credit. But still it must be unpleasant for the Chieftain to reflect that these same thieves are praying with it that Chaffee may be postmaster-general.

And now the Democrat has come to agree with us that both Messrs. Chaffee and Routt are first-rate men, wants one of them to get into the cabinet, and agrees to stand by the one that wins. What a charming family circle we shall all make some day. But that frightful GAZETTE! O, dear!—[Leadville Herald.

Don't worry. If Mr. Chaffee goes into the cabinet as secretary of the interior, we shall have all the more material to use against him. Messrs. Dorsey and Elkins will own New Mexico, and McCormick will own Arizona. This will be grounds for plenty of charges. We don't compromise with a man like Chaffee. The fight will go on so long as he is in office or has a prospect of getting in.

Notwithstanding the two recent national bank failures, the report of Comptroller Knox shows the national banks of the country are in a much better condition than they were two or three years ago. In 1878, 343 national banks passed their dividends, in 1879, 304, in 1880, 230, and this year the number is reduced to 175. These statistics show a steady improvement in the condition of our banks.

We notice some of our exchanges take exception to the term "genial old Coloradoan" as applied to ex-Senator Chaffee, on the ground that he lives in New York. The meaning of the term is not rightly apprehended. "Genial old Coloradoan" means a genial gentleman who lived in Colorado a good many years ago.

Late dispatches indicate that only two cabinet changes are certain. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is likely to succeed Blaine, and ex-Senator Howe, MacVeagh. This would bring into the cabinet two personal friends, who were the safest and wisest advisers of Grant.

#### EDWARD MCPHERSON.

The Denver News in noticing the Hon. Edward McPherson's candidacy for the clerkship speaks of his having been two terms clerk whereas he was clerk of the house from 1863-1875 or six times. It speaks of his party being turned out of power in 1875 whereas it was in 1875. The writer of the Chaffee Washington dispatches must have prepared the item. Mr. McPherson is one of the best clerks the house ever had as shown by his long occupancy of the office. He was always prompt and efficient so that no candidate ever thought of contending with him for the nomination. He was always equal to an emergency. The most critical point in the reconstruction period was at the meeting of congress in December, 1865. President Johnson had induced the south to send representatives to congress. If the house had admitted them there could have been no reconstruction measures. Mr. McPherson called the roll on which the members from the rebellious states were not listed. The southern members demanded that their names should be called. But the shrewd clerk refused to recognize them because their names were not on the roll. There was much confusion, but the clerk was firm and decisive and thus averted the threatening storm. Afterwards congress settled the question in a more deliberate manner. During the organization of the house in March, 1869, an attempt was made to have the representatives of states that had not accepted the reconstruction measures participate in the organization of the house. The Hon. James Brooks was their spokesman. He arose and addressed the clerk, but the clerk would not recognize him. He persisted, and the clerk declared him out of order, on the ground that he was interfering with the election of the speaker. He then claimed his right to make a motion, but the clerk declined to entertain the motion. He appealed, but the clerk declined to entertain the appeal. Of course this instantly made an immense sensation, and the house for a few moments was a perfect pandemonium. But the clerk was unruffled and cool and his clear voice sounded above the hubbub, "order!" and the house proceeded to the election of a speaker. His quickness and coolness in these instances prevented a serious complication, which made the action of congress simple in regard to the admission of the representatives from the rebellious states.

Mr. McPherson has had large experience. He was born in 1830, and was a journalist by profession. In 1853 he was elected to congress and served from 1859 to 1863. He then served as clerk of the house from 1863 to 1875. In the Cincinnati convention of 1874, he presided over the convention and was considered the leading Blaine man. When Hayes took his seat, he was appointed clerk of the bureau of engraving and printing, in which office he increased the work and reduced the expenses \$1,000,000 the first year. He resigned to take charge of the Philadelphia Press, but resigned in the spring of 1880 to take the secretaryship of the republican congressional committee. It will be seen, therefore, that his experience has been of the broadest kind. The present house contains few members that were there in 1863-75. If it did there would be no doubt of his election. As it is he stands the best chance. The republicans cannot do better than elect him, as there is special need in so evenly a divided house of a clerk who is able, quick and familiar with his duties.

#### THE NEW SPEAKER.

The Congressional directory gives the following history of the republican candidate for speaker nominated at the caucus last night: "Joseph Warren Keifer, of Springfield was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, January 30, 1836; was reared on a farm; educated in common schools and at Antioch college; commenced the study of law in Springfield in 1856; was admitted to practice January 12, 1858, and practiced his profession at the last named place until April 19, 1861, when he volunteered in the union army; was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry April 27, 1861; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment February 12, 1862; was appointed colonel of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry September 30, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, after having served in campaigns in the field of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; was appointed brigadier-general by brevet November 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Virginia; was assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier-general December 29, 1864; was appointed, July 1, 1865, major-general by brevet, 'for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee'; was mustered out of service June 27, 1865, (having been in the union army four years and two months, and four times wounded;) resumed practice of the law at Springfield, Ohio, in July, 1865; was appointed, without solicitation, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry November 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; was a member of the Ohio state senate in the years 1868-69; was commander of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, for the years 1868-70, and was elected vice-commander-in-chief of that organization May 8, 1872; was trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan home from its organization under state authority, April 15, 1870, to March 5, 1878, when he resigned; has been a trustee of Antioch college since June 30, 1873; was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national republican convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876; was a representative from Ohio in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican, receiving 21,182 votes against 15,264 votes for Chance, democrat."

The above sketch shows General Keifer's life to have been honorable, busy and useful. He has considerable political sagacity and will undoubtedly make a wise selection of the committee. His reputation has heretofore

been local. He is not a great man intellectually, but is shrewd and has good address. In personal appearance he is somewhat like Garfield. He has a good deal of the magnetic power about him, which has probably secured his election. The republicans might possibly have done better in selecting their candidate, but they could also have done a good deal worse.

#### INGERSOLL'S SNUB.

There having been some question as to the reason why D. Appleton & Co. have discontinued the publication of the North American, that firm has addressed the following letter to the New York Evening Post:

To the Editors of the Evening Post: In your issue of yesterday you quote from what is apparently a circular from the office of the North American Review to the effect that the editor of that periodical had it necessary to withdraw it from the hands of publishers whose school-books and other interests embarrassed the independence of its action. This statement contains a gross misstatement of facts, and we therefore wish to repeat that the connection between us and the North American Review was terminated by our action, and not by that of its editor. We declined to continue to act as publishers of the Review distinctly because we considered certain articles that have appeared in its pages blasphemous in character, and hence an offense to good morals, and because we supposed our interests in other departments would be affected thereby.

Respectfully yours,

D. APPLETON & CO.

New York, November 29, 1881.

We suppose Colonel Ingersoll and his set will think this bigotry and a muzzling of free speech. But this is a class of men who confound license with freedom. The objection to Colonel Ingersoll is not that he is an unbeliever in Christianity or that he expresses his unbelief in a public manner. There certainly could be no objection raised to this. But Mr. Ingersoll does more than this. He has sneered at the sacred belief of his fellow men. He has outraged the feelings of the most respected if not the most respectable part of our population. He has laughed at piety and scorned godliness. He has polluted the dearest traditions of his race by his ribald jests. All this was unnecessary. He might deny the faith of the Christian without insulting him. He could have argued against revealed religion and yet respected the deeply rooted convictions of his hearers. It may be even granted that these beliefs are unfounded, that these feelings are unworthily aroused, and that these traditions are simply the remains of superstition and ignorance; but nevertheless, to the Christian these beliefs are dear, these feelings deep, and traditions sacred. They are associated with the purest life, the noblest actions and the highest yearnings of our race. To sneer at, to outrage and to pollute these things was neither manly nor gentlemanly. It is gentlemanly to respect the feelings of others; it is manly to recognize sincerely, honesty and noble aspirations. A gentleman or "a manly man," to use one of Ingersoll's own phrases, would take off his hat and stand respectfully in the presence of a Hindoo offering his sincere and earnest worship to his God even if he be mute and pulseless. Only a contemptible bigot or unfeeling heart would profane the occasion by unseemly jest or act. It is because Mr. Ingersoll is thus ungentlemanly and unmanly that the Appletons refuse to publish a review which contains his contributions. It is not done on the ground of Christian ethics but in the name of that decency and propriety which the man of the world considers due to himself and his neighbor. Mr. Ingersoll has thus ostracized himself not by denying the truth of Christianity, but for denying it in an ungentlemanly and unmanly way.

The mining operations of M. M. Pomeroy in the Monte Christo mine were exposed some time since, but it did not seem to injure him, and he has been selling the stock in large quantities since. The recent experience in Robinson Consolidated should teach us to tell the truth frequently about such men, as they are doing untold injury to legitimate mining business. The Crested Butte Republican gives the following notice of his operations in Ruby Camp:

But we do know that the Standard Mining company, of which he is or was president, shut down work on their property in Ruby Camp without paying off their men, and that their valuable property is likely to be sold under judgments. This looks very much like failure. The Standard company has an excellent property in the old Hopewell lode, which we understand is not yet paid for, but it has been terribly mismanaged. Instead of developing the mine the company's money has been squandered in erecting splendid buildings. The superintendent's office and quarters is a model of a cottage, and handsomely furnished with walnut desks, Brussels carpets, etc. The boarding house is better than any hotel in Irwin, and everything is finished without regard to expense. Even the boundary posts on the claim are painted blue.

He also had some trouble with his men on the Swedish Queen mine near Aspen, where the men sold the tools to get their pay. If Mr. Pomeroy has not failed we are of the opinion that he is the largest-sized fraud Colorado has been cursed with for some years, and that his failure is only a question of how long it takes to find him out.

The James gang would have a much easier time if they could stop robbing coaches and proceed to rob stockholders after the California methods. They would not be as much respected, it is true, but a little thing like this does not count.—[Denver Tribune.

Wouldn't they be as much respected? They could at least be prominent candidates for the cabinet from Colorado.

Our dispatches truthfully state that the star route fellows are taking comfort in the rumors that Chaffee will be postmaster general. And some Colorado papers are taking comfort in the same thing. This indicates a sort of relationship between some of our newspapers and the star route thieves.

The News is quite shrewd in covering its recent defeat in Arapahoe by taking so much interest in the republican party. This is quite pardonable, as its own party must be anything but pleasant to contemplate.

This Robinson Consolidated business is a damper on the Chaffee boom. Now forcibly it brings to mind the Little Pittsburg swindle and its author! This country develops fast, but it don't forget such dark deeds in eighteen months.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The next volume in Harper's Englishmen of Letter series is "Do Quincy," by David Masson.

The author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" has written a new novel, which will appear in Harper's Bazar.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out a new and enlarged edition of Bret Harte's works in five uniform volumes.

"Noah Webster" will form the second of this firm's series of "American Men of Letters," and will contain a portrait on steel from an old oil painting by James Herring.

An elaborate undertaking in color-printing is Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott," decorated by Howard Pyle, and to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Harper & Brothers will be the American publishers of John Richard Greene's "The Making of England" and Sarah Brook's "French History for English Children."

"Authors and Authorship," by William Shepard, in the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, treats of the advantages and discouragements of the literary profession, with some statistics of success and failure in it.

The Literary World, in its review of Walt Whitman's poems, likens that author to "a cowboy in a buffalo coat," and expresses the opinion that he and all concerned in the making of his book, are guilty of an indecent exposure.

I. K. Funk & Co. will have ready this month their "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," by J. K. Hoyt and Anna L. Ward. Stocks must not be inferred from this rather singular title, but "seed-thoughts of inestimable value."

"The House of a Merchant Prince" is the title of W. H. Bishop's new novel. It will appear in the Atlantic, as his novel "Detmold" did, beginning in January and continuing through the year. It is said to be a charming story of New York life.

The first novel given by atheism to literature will be "Prudence," by Mrs. John Lillie, to be begun in an early number of Harper's Magazine. Mrs. Lillie is an American lady, who has lived for some time in London, where she has studied her subjects from the life.

It is probable that two new volumes of Mr. George Bancroft's "History of the United States" will appear before the end of the coming publication season. Both volumes have been written, and half of one of them is already in type. D. Appleton & Co. will be the fortunate publishers.

Eugene Manuel, (Paris: Ollendorf; New York: F. W. Christman), which, like its predecessors in the same duty form, "L'Art et le Comedien" and "Moliere et le Misanthrope," was originally delivered as a lecture. It is a sympathetic study of a poet little known on this side of the Atlantic. Incidentally, it is remarkable as containing a sketch of M. Gambetta.

The Christmas edition of the London Graphic will be one of the finest illustrated papers ever published. The illustrations will be works of art. Some idea of the value of the edition may be obtained from the fact that \$100.00 will be paid for authors' and artists' work; \$35.00 for paper and \$35.00 for printing. The paper may be ordered of the International News company, 23 B-cum-street, New York.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announce as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkler Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," already reviewed in the original in the Nation; a new and revised edition of Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North," and "The League of the Ironsides," a new translation of the sagas of the Vikings, intended to embody the traditions of the five Nations.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the New England writer, is, says the Literary World, the daughter of Dr. T. H. Jewett, for many years a physician of wide reputation and practice in Maine. His widow and two children still live in the family mansion at South Berwick, an interesting region full of tradition. The doctor used to take his young daughter with him on his daily rounds, recounting to her on the way fragments of family history, anecdotes and observations gathered during his long medical experience. Thus Miss Jewett accumulated much material which has been exceedingly useful to her. She began to write when she was 19.

Mr. Elihu Vedder, the well-known American artist, lately returned from Rome, has been working since last summer upon a permanent cover for the Century Magazine. The new cover, which is just completed, is to consist, not of one design, but really of five-four of them for the different seasons of the year. Surrounding each are appropriate emblems for every month in the year, and in each will appear an emblem of a female figure of great dignity. The mid winter cover will, perhaps, be the most striking of all, as in the background is seen the Aurora Borealis.

#### PERSONAL.

Minister James Russell Lowell is in Venice. "A poet is born, not paid," is the latest reading.

Mrs. Blaine is a regular attendant at the Guiteau trial.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was seventy-two years of age last Tuesday.

Matthew Arnold recommends Mrs. Hemans, poetry for children.

Cyrus W. Field wears the finest emerald in the world in his scarf-pin.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull has returned to New York from London.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen lost \$200,000 by the failure of that Newark bank.

The richest merchant in New York is Moses Taylor, and he is worth \$10,000,000.

The London Times considers Gambetta "one of the shrewdest of men of the world."

The London Times considers Gambetta "one of the shrewdest of men of the world."

Scoville's attempt to prove his mother-in-law a lunatic is likely to be his greatest effort.

Bismarck walks with a heavy cane and is said to be extremely irritable. He suffers from neuralgia and sleeplessness.

Professor Newcomb, the astronomer, has been so seriously ill in Boston that he had to postpone his proposed course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in that city.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal reports that there are rumors in Cambridge, Mass., that Professor Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face.

Mr. William H. English, who owns the Indianapolis opera house, has put a statue of his late wife in the lobby along with Tephrosia, Caliope, Mnemosyne, and others of the Graces and Muses.

Sigisbert Salvini has become a father-in-law. His eldest daughter has just been married at Florence to a young lawyer, Signor Gabrielli. Salvini is going to London next spring to act with an English company.

The New York supreme court has just granted a divorce to Agnes Robertson from Dion Boucicault, the actor, with \$2,000 a year as alimony.

Guiteau's defense will probably cost the fortune of his sister, Mrs. Scoville, who has mortgaged her property in Chicago to raise needed money.

The duties of Queen Victoria's "personal servants," of whom John Brown is one, consist principally in conveying her orders to other domestics.

General James F. Wilson of Iowa, who is the most prominent candidate for United States senator, is an ornithologist, according to the Keokuk Gate City.

Senator Hill now speaks with a perceptible lisp, but his physicians assure him that it will wear off, and that the cancer on his tongue may be considered cured.

Mrs. Henry Ingham, of Battle Creek, Mich., who went fourteen months without food, has fair chance for recovery. Paralysis of the stomach occasioned this long fast.

A monument to the dead of the Frigate *Albatross* in the sea-fight at Valparaiso with the *Cherub* and *Phoebe* has just been erected in the cemetery there by naval officers and the United States consul, General S. H. Foote.

Professor H. W. Hayes, the eminent archaeologist, in an address at Brooklyn on Tuesday places the age of the human race at 6,000 years, and says that if the "fossil origin" of war is considered he has a very respectable authority.

It is said that the only tokens of esteem which Mary Anderson has accepted from the public are a badge from the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, set in diamonds and brilliants, given early in her career, and a beautiful locket from some citizens of St. Louis.

Meissonier, the great French painter, is spoken of by a Paris correspondent as "white-haired and infirm," which shows that time has not stood still for him. He is said to have seen his greatest day, and yet there are no pictures by Meissonier in the National French Gallery.

It is rumored that General Sherman has discouraged the young army officers in regard to giving assemblies or Germans during the winter on the ground that the army and navy were ordered into mourning for six months for the late president, which will not be over until March 19.

Of Captain Berry, of the Arctic search vessel *Rodgers*, an ensign on board wrote: "Berry is a noble fellow. Captain, I don't believe the man knows what it is to be afraid. During all the danger we have been in he was no more moved than if lying in San Francisco harbor. He treats us splendidly."

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, who recently sold his tobacco crop, produced from less than ninety acres, for \$23,000, promised at the time the sale to give each buyer of a hoghead a premium of a fine fat turkey, and on Thanksgiving day he proved true to his word. There were forty-three hundred pounds.

The Rev. Charles E. Stowe, son of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is likely to be installed pastor of the Congregational church in Saeco, Me., after preliminary examination which is to take place this week. Some of the older church members have expressed doubts as to the soundness of his orthodoxy, but the younger part of his flock consider him sound.

William Rannells, known in General Forrest's confederate command as "B. B. Hilly," recently died suddenly at Fort Worth, Texas. A military has ever hung over his character. He told the story that he was haunted down like a wraith to be destroyed, as he was the son of a Governor Rannells, and that he was heir to the property, thereby interfering with other claimants.

The best appointment President Arthur could have made, Mr. Frelinghuysen is perfectly informed on diplomatic question. Knows the status of applicants for foreign places, and has respectably views about both men and questions, such qualify him probably better than any present who has been considered for the office.

#### The Stalwart Victory.

New York Times. It may be regarded as the first triumph of the ultra-stalwart element of the new administration. The republicans of New York have lately made, what they thought was a successful, and what was a very homely declaration of political independence. A watch with some keenness the development of the policy of which the defeat of Blaine is a conspicuous and significant beginning. They can hardly conceal from themselves the possibility that as it is unfolded it may lead to very interesting national complications. The step may appear to politicians who have plotted it an excellent commencement of apparently hopeless task of re-establishing the supremacy of the New York branch of the Cameron-Conkling combination, but it is time must come when that combination will require to complete its restoration the vote of a majority of the New York republicans, and then perhaps the work of the past will not appear such a signal example of political skill as its authors now imagine to be.

#### An Atheist.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Brown, as she gazed with evident pleasure at her little plaidboard, covered with old china and decorated with highly-colored tiles; "Mr. B. marked last night that I was becoming an atheist," and the old lady's countenance fairly beamed with delight as her eyes rested on a sixteen-cent Japanese teapot.—[New York Call.

#### THE DUKE'S AFFIANCED BRIDE.

The Lady who is to Become the Daughter-in-Law of the Queen.

The lady to whom it is announced that Queen Victoria's only bachelor son is engaged is in her twenty-first year. Her father, Prince of Pyrmont-Walbeck, was born in 1831, and is consequently forty-four years of age to his son-in-law, the King of Holland. His other married daughter is wife of His heir of the King of Wurtemberg. He has sons. The Prince's first cousin, Prince Albert, his next heir in the male line, married a morganatic marriage with an Irish lady, a Gage, created Countess of Rhoden, the daughter of a Duke of Dorset, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the same capacity, and who descendants have long been seated at Rathfriland, which covers some three thousand acres off the coast of Antrim, Ireland. Prince of Waldeck has about sixty subjects, and rules over five hundred square miles. He has a pleasant home at Antrim, his capital, on the River Aar, the population of which comprises about two thousand people. The Duke of Albany's bride has, therefore, lived in a world of excitement, may even find Osborne and, perhaps, on the other hand she may, perhaps, find a Duke of Dorset, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the same capacity, and who descendants have long been seated at Rathfriland, which covers some three thousand acres off the coast of Antrim, Ireland. Prince of Waldeck has about sixty subjects, and rules over five hundred square miles. He has a pleasant home at Antrim, his capital, on the River Aar, the population of which comprises about two thousand people. The Duke of Albany's bride has, therefore, lived in a world of excitement, may even find Osborne and, perhaps, on the other hand she may, perhaps, find a Duke of Dorset, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the same capacity, and who descendants have long been seated at Rathfriland, which covers some three thousand acres off the coast of Antrim, Ireland. Prince of Waldeck has about sixty subjects, and rules over five hundred square miles. He has a pleasant home at Antrim, his capital, on the River Aar, the population of which comprises about two thousand people. The Duke of Albany's bride has, therefore, lived in a world of excitement, may even find Osborne and, perhaps, on the other hand she may, perhaps, find a Duke of Dorset, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the same capacity,



## THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00;  
Three Months, \$2.50; One Month, \$1.00.  
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.00;  
Three Months, \$0.50; One Month, \$0.25.

ADVERTISING.  
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.  
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr. Harry Hies is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. B. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

## PROSPECTUS

## OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE was established in 1872, and is the oldest paper now published in El Paso county. It still leads in circulation in the county, showing that it still maintains its popularity. During the coming year the publisher of the GAZETTE will aim to improve the paper in every respect. An effort is now being made to obtain a regular correspondent in every section of the county, so that our country news may be fuller and more complete. The GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic news, correspondence from the different mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected miscellany, full state news, together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and social departments full and complete.

The GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county, and our merchants will do well to remember this.

## CLIPPING RATES.

As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the east, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clipping rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodicals with the WEEKLY GAZETTE is but little more than the periodicals alone. This will enable many of our subscribers to send the GAZETTE to their western friends at slight cost. It will be as good as a weekly letter. The rates per year will be as follows:

	Regular Price.	Per Annum.
With Harper's Weekly	\$1.50	\$8.00
" " Magazine	1.50	8.00
" " Harper's	1.50	8.00
" " Young People	1.50	8.00
" " Century Magazine	1.50	8.00
" " St. Nicholas	1.50	8.00
" " Lippincott's Magazine	1.50	8.00
" " Atlantic	1.50	8.00
" " Scientific American	1.50	8.00
" " and supplement	2.00	9.00
" " Wkly. Cincinnati Commercial	2.50	3.50
" " Wkly. Springfield Republican	2.50	3.50
" " Christian Union	2.50	3.50
" " Weekly New York Graphic	3.25	4.50
" " Daily New York Graphic	10.50	11.00
" " American Agriculturist	2.50	3.50
" " Magazine of American History	2.50	3.50
" " Youth's Companion	2.50	3.50
" " Daily New York Times	11.50	12.00
" " Semi-Weekly N. Y. Times	3.75	4.00
" " Weekly New York Times	2.40	2.90
" " Independent	1.40	5.00
" " Daily Chicago Inter-Ocean	10.50	12.00
" " Weekly	3.50	3.75
" " Daily Philadelphia Times	6.50	8.00
" " Sunday Philadelphia Times	3.00	4.00
" " Weekly Philadelphia Times	2.75	3.00
" " Daily New York Tribune	11.50	12.00
" " Daily New York Tribune	11.50	12.00
" " Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune	3.50	4.00
" " Weekly N. Y. Tribune	2.50	3.00
" " Science Monthly	5.50	7.00
" " Daily N. Y. Evening Post	9.00	11.00
" " Semi-Weekly N. Y. Eve. Post	4.50	5.00
" " Nation	4.10	5.00

For further information, address  
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Now that the postoffice is to be removed the citizens of north town are talking seriously of making an effort to procure a carrier system next year.

Captain M. E. Sommers has resigned his position as labor commissioner of the Denver and Rio Grande, and an order has been issued appointing him to that office.

Mr. F. Sharpless has recovered from his late attack of sickness and was able to go to Pueblo yesterday to look after his interests in the Good Night city.

Henry Harrin has returned from his eastern visit and we understand that he will again accept the foreman's position of the Mountaineer printing office.

We understand that a counter petition will be circulated among the south town citizens to-day, remonstrating against any change in the plans recently adopted by the post-office department, regarding the postoffice.

Mr. R. H. Wells, agent of the Denver & New Orleans road, and postmaster at Franceville, was among the visitors to Colorado Springs yesterday. Mr. Wells has great faith in the future of the coal banks at that point.

Mr. J. E. Rogers, who has been absent from the city for some months, returned last evening and will again accept the same position which he formerly filled at Sagendorf's drug store. Mr. Sim Nye who has acted as prescription clerk for some time past has resigned and will in a short time return to his home in Ohio.

The seventh anniversary of St. Andrew's mission at Manitou was celebrated there in the chapel on St. Andrew's day, November 30th, with appropriate services. An address, embracing the principal events of the past year in the mission, and a statement of its financial condition, was delivered by the rector, the Rev. G. T. LeBontillier, at the close of which a collection taken up amounted to enough within a very few dollars to pay off the remainder of the debt on the chapel.

Miss Kate Thorn, who read so acceptably at the Congregational church Thanksgiving evening, at the earnest request of those who heard her has consented to return and read next Monday night, Dec. 5th. Miss Thorn is from Chicago and comes very highly recommended. She has visited a number of towns in this state and has been as enthusiastically received as in Denver where she is a favorite. It is an attraction rarely offered here and no one should miss the opportunity to hear so good a reader. Good music will be furnished. Admission fifty cents.

## THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

## Meeting at the Office of Bentley &amp; Hogue Last Evening.

The El Paso County Horticultural society met in the above place last evening, President Parsons in the chair, Major McAllister acting as secretary.

Mr. Snyder offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That when a paper upon any subject be read by a member of the society it shall be in order to read newspaper articles appertaining thereto.

Mr. Snyder said that he had, during the past week, buried his grapes and raspberries, and that he had found that the second growth upon his grapevines had all been killed back.

Mr. Crawford said that he had examined his plum and other fruit trees and found that they were thus far unharmed.

Mr. Snyder said that Mr. J. C. Woodbury had told him that fruit trees two years after planting were seldom injured by winter weather, but before that it was necessary to watch them closely.

Major McAllister said that there were certain varieties of apple trees such as the Tetofsky, Duchess of Oldenburg, Pevauke, Wealthy and Fameuse, that could be kept growing right up to freezing weather without the least danger of injury. They were just as hardy as the cottonwood.

Mr. Crawford stated that Russell Gates planted out on the plains last year a number of plum, cherry and apple trees, and that they had all done well.

A long discussion ensued respecting the influence of the winds upon fruit trees.

Major McAllister asked whether it would not be well to grow dwarf fruit trees.

Mr. Snyder said that our standard trees had a tendency to become dwarfed in this country.

Mr. Parsons thought that dwarf trees did not arrive at their best bearing much, if any, sooner than the standard trees.

Mr. Cosson and Mr. Gunn said that dwarf trees would bear at least two years sooner than the standard.

Mr. Cosson also stated that he proposed to try to grow peaches during the coming year, and gave his views respecting the best means for keeping them from blooming too soon in the spring. The question of the best means for doing so was discussed at length by Messrs. Ego, Gunn, Snyder, Parsons and others.

Major McAllister said that the best protection that could be given to fruit trees was the planting of evergreens, and if the society could induce every property-holder in town to plant one or two of them, say the silver spruce, it would do much to overcome the difficulty of raising fruit trees here. As a protector he would first select an evergreen, after that he would take a transcendental crab.

Mr. Parsons said that we should all discourage the planting of any more cottonwoods.

Mr. Crawford said that he would strongly recommend the planting of the crab for protection.

Mr. Clark was to read an article on the winter protection of roses and other ornamental shrubbery, but not being present the discussion of that subject was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Parsons said he would like to know whether the ground west of the city, say in Parish's addition, could be brought under cultivation.

Mr. Gunn said that it could, that large quantities of manure should be plowed under for two or three years. This would in a great measure do away with the alkali that exists there in large quantities.

After discussing several miscellaneous subjects the society adjourned to meet in the same place on next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the subject of the protection of lawns, roses and ornamental shrubbery generally will be discussed.

## D. &amp; R. G. EARNINGS.

## The November Receipts for the Entire Line.

Nothing better indicates the progress and prosperity of the Denver and Rio Grande than the following statements of earnings for the month of November, just issued by Mr. R. E. Murphy, the newly-appointed auditor:

EARNINGS FOR LAST WEEK.	
FREIGHT.	
Ordinary	\$124,504.60
Ry and construction	6,720.05
Government	2,134.16
Total freight	\$133,358.79
PASSENGER.	
Ordinary	\$37,826.36
U. S. troops	441.85
Expresses	5,683.83
U. S. mails	481.58
Total passenger	\$44,433.67
Miscellaneous	100.00
Total	\$177,892.46
Earnings same month, 1880	\$127,091.31
Miles operated, 1881	1,008
Miles operated, 1880	551
EARNINGS FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER.	
FREIGHT.	
Ordinary	\$575,762.26
Ry and construction	19,713.85
Government	5,825.17
Total	\$601,301.28
PASSENGER.	
Ordinary	\$131,682.04
U. S. troops	8,150.05
Expresses	23,309.94
U. S. mails	1,926.03
Total passenger	\$165,068.06
Miscellaneous	\$100.00
Total	\$606,829.34
Earnings same month, 1880	\$408,562.32
Miles operated, 1881	1,008
Miles operated, 1880	551

Thursday afternoon and evening, December 15th, there will be a fair, entertainment and oyster supper at the Congregational church, under the auspices of the young people's missionary societies. Further notice will be given later.

The annual meeting of the Continental Prospecting and Mining company was held yesterday, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Charles Walker, president; A. Z. Sheldon, vice-president; A. H. Corman, secretary and treasurer.

Hobert Brothers will to-morrow morning open to the public their exclusive toy store, in the room formerly occupied by Turney Bros., just south of the postoffice. They have with-out doubt the largest and best-selected stock of toys ever opened in Colorado Springs for the holiday trade. Their store-room is packed completely full of all kinds of toys, including dolls, mechanical, tin and wooden toys, stylish wagons, drums, tool chests, etc., and our citizens will do well to call upon them before purchasing their Christmas presents. All wishing to select their goods now can do so and have them packed away and delivered at any time. At their other store, north of the postoffice, Hobert Bros. also carry a large assortment of holiday goods of every description. Call upon them and see for yourselves.

Mathias Locke, a ranchman residing near Fountain, for several months past has had a presentiment that he must kill his wife and children, claiming, like Guitau, that an inspiration came from the Deity. Fearing that he might carry his threats into execution he was yesterday brought to this city and adjudged insane by a jury, and will be taken to the state insane asylum at Pueblo by Sheriff Smith this morning.

Mr. Edgar Hobert, one of the owners of the Sundown mine at Leadville, received yesterday a handsome specimen of free gold ore, taken from that mine, which Prof. Hallock says will fully assay \$50,000 to the ton. The Sundown has already begun the shipment of ore, ten tons having been sent to Argo and ten tons to the Shields smelter. When this ore has been treated the company can get an idea of what the mine is worth.

Any private boarding houses or families that will provide either lodging or board or both for one or more persons attending the State Teachers' association, to be held here on the 28-30 instant, will please report the number they can accommodate and rate per day to Miss Anna Giddings, Miss Louise K. Noyes, Mrs. F. M. Marchant or James P. Easterly.

Hopkins, the photographer, has just completed a large picture of the W. S. Jackson hose team which participated in the tournament last August. The team is composed of Messrs. O. L. Godfrey, C. A. Lee, Wm. Harrison, A. L. Marsh, C. E. Skinner, H. A. Wagner, E. C. Kent, W. L. Donnelly, F. D. Sanford, W. R. Thornell and J. W. D. Stovell.

Mrs. Snyder, of the Bon Ton restaurant, has engaged the services of Mr. George S. Metzger, a cook from the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. Snyder is making an effort to provide our citizens with the best restaurant in the city.

Although the officers are making diligent search for the colored boy who is suspected of robbing Mr. Sagendorf's till, no clue to his whereabouts has yet been found. It is presumed that he went south on the early train Friday morning.

Mr. Charley Weatherby, of the firm of Weatherby Bros., is expected home from his eastern trip to-day, and Harry Weatherby, the other member of the firm, will return to Pueblo and take charge of the branch store.

We understand that the store now occupied by Mrs. Chappell, adjoining the National hotel, will be fitted up for Y. M. C. A. rooms. A larger place than the association now has will be needed during the winter.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a dinner on the 22nd inst. (Forefather's Day). The committee in charge hope to secure a suitable room in the business portion of the city for the occasion.

The colored boy who stole the money from Sagendorf's drug store some days ago was traced as far as Pueblo by the officers, and it is presumed that he went east over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Joseph B. Donovan will commence shortly the erection of four brick cottages on his property on the southeast corner of Huertano and Nevada avenue.

A petition on the postoffice question was circulated among the south-town citizens yesterday. It will be by far the largest petition yet raised.

## From Tuesday's Daily.

## Wool Market.

The circular of Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, contains the following on the wool market: Since our last issue all markets have been quiet with prices somewhat lower on almost all descriptions, excepting Colorado and New Mexican wools which have been in good demand at advanced figures. Foreign markets are active at higher prices. Late cable advices from the London live wool sales show an advance of about five per cent, yet notwithstanding prices there are so much above the importing point, here our domestic fleeces are dull and dropping. The Liverpool auctions of coarse and carpet wools also opened at a considerable advance, and it is reported that large purchases have been made there for this country, and at such prices that the competing New Mexican wool have maintained strong figures here and been in good demand. Many operators are taking advantage of this opportunity and large sales of New Mexican wools have been made at good prices. The certainty that there will be strong attempts made to revise the tariff at the approaching session of congress, and also the distrust that arises from a few bank failures are given as some of the causes for the prevailing quiet in the general wool market, but we are inclined to think that it can be traced more directly to the fact that during the summer and early fall manufacturers bought largely and they are not now in need of supplies, so that they cannot be expected to buy except for immediate wants. When their stocks run low or they think there is a prospect for higher prices they will again buy largely and make trade active.

Medium and fine, choice	\$20.00
Medium and fine, average	18.00
Common and quarter blood	15.00
Coarse carpet	10.00

## ELOCUTIONARY AND MUSICAL.

Miss Kate Thorn Acceptably Received at the Congregational Church.

On Thanksgiving night Miss Kate Thorn, of Chicago, gave a series of readings at the Congregational church, but on account of numerous counter attractions the attendance was not very large. Those who heard Miss Thorn read on this occasion were so exceedingly well pleased with her that they urgently requested that she return again when they would insure a better audience. Miss Thorn, who was then on her way to Southern Colorado, accepted the invitation and named last night as the time on which she would return. The church last night was well filled, a noticeable feature being that nearly all who were in attendance at the time of her first appearance were present for the second time.

The programme was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music participated in by many of our leading local musicians. Miss Thorn was suffering from a cold which somewhat impaired her voice, but she nevertheless read her selections with good effect. Among the selections rendered was "Poor Little Joe," "A Little Girl's View of a Hotel," "Lady Clare," by Tennyson, and "How Rubenstein Played," all of which were well read and enthusiastically received. The last named sketch is one in which Miss Thorn takes pride and well she may, for it was a master effort. An attentive listener remarked last night: "I have heard Siddons, Foss, Potter and Dainty read that selection, but in my opinion Miss Thorn excels them all." This compliment is a deserving one, and although Miss Thorn has not the notoriety attached to the above named readers we acquiesce with the attentive listener in acknowledging her to be equal if not superior to them in many respects. Noticeable among the numbers in the musical part of the programme worthy of mention was the solo by Miss Howard and the organ variations by Professor Pierson.

## FOREST QUEEN

Stockholders' Annual Meeting - Reports of the Past Year, and Future Prospects.

As many of our citizens are interested in and familiar with the history of the Forest Queen mine at Ruby Camp, the following account of the annual stockholders' meeting and future prospects of the mine, taken from the Denver Republican, will be of interest to our readers:

The annual meeting of the Forest Queen Mining company was held in this city last evening, at the office of R. W. Woodbury, Esq., to hear the annual reports, elect officers and determine upon the course of operations for the coming year. The following officers were re-elected: President, General Palmer; vice president, R. W. Woodbury; secretary, B. E. Woodward; treasurer, D. C. Dodge, who also with Messrs. Woerlicher, of Woerlicher & Co., New York, L. R. Thompson and Colonel W. L. Holt constitute the board of directors. Mr. Ira Brown, the present superintendent, was re-appointed, and will continue to develop the property. The report on the property showed the following development: shaft, 185 feet deep, with a level at 65 feet from the surface, which has been run south 60 feet, and north 35 feet. A tunnel on the vein 535 feet long and connecting with the bottom of the main shaft and running south from it. The vein has also been explored at different points by cross-cuts and shafts. No stopping has been done except above the 65-foot level, above which one has been broken nearly to the surface.

The company has received for ore sold during the year about \$50,000, the average value per ton of which approximated \$300. The ore was not sorted, but sacked and shipped as it was raised from the shaft. The number of men employed during the year has averaged thirteen, and most of the work has been development. The total receipts from ore sold, from the opening of the property to date, have been \$20,000.

The company decided to push the work constantly during the coming winter. The main shaft is to be sunk at least 100 feet deeper, which will give a total depth of 285 feet, and levels are to be run in both directions from the bottom. Cross-cuts from the tunnel are to be run at different points to open the rich ore chute which has recently been uncovered 60 feet west of the first one opened, and when reached it will be developed by levels. For the work this winter no machinery will be required, as a windlass will be placed on the tunnel level, but as early in the spring as it is practicable, large and powerful hoisting apparatus is to be provided and the development continued without intermission. Shipments will also commence at that time. There are now 600 tons of second-class ore which runs 100 ounces of silver per ton, on the dump, and with machinery and development it is expected that not less than twenty-five tons of ore which will average 200 ounces of silver per ton will be produced daily. There are funds in the treasury ample for all improvements, and it is proposed to make the mine one of the heaviest producers in the state.

The ore bodies recently discovered are of great size and value. The vein at the outcrop and in the cross-cut shows a width of 115 feet, and there are running through it a number of rich pay streaks, the extent and value of which are yet undetermined. The pay streak which has been opened shows an average width of three feet and widens in places to six feet of ore, carrying on the average 200 ounces silver per ton. The highest mill run on any ore hitherto was a lot of four tons sold in the fall of 1879, and which yielded 1,080 ounces silver per ton. One in twenty-ton lots has run 540 ounces per ton without any sorting. The product of the property in 1880, when very little work was done, and that only for development, was \$10,000.

The history of this mine is briefly as follows: It was discovered and located on July 6, 1879, by a prospector named William A. Fisher. On August 15th of that year it was bonded to Messrs. L. R. & H. C. Thompson for sixty days, for \$10,000, with the privilege of working it during the period. Before the expiration of the time, the Messrs. Thompson had taken out ore enough to pay for the mine. They then came to this city and formed a stock company with the gentlemen who are still interested in it. Mr. L. R. Thompson was for a time superintendent, but business engagements necessitated his presence elsewhere to such an extent that at his request Mr. Ira Brown was placed in charge.

Not only Ruby camp but the entire district are to be congratulated on the possession of such a valuable and extensive property, the working of which will eventually silence malicious and misinformed individuals regarding the character and value of the Ruby belt of the Elk mountains.

Governor Tabor is reported to have become the owner of the Torrence mine near Socorro, New Mexico, for which he paid \$500,000.

Mr. C. T. Barton expects to join his family in Southern California next week.

Dr. Wm. Ashbridge and Charles Ashbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, are in the city.

Mayor France has gone to New York on business connected with the Silver Wing mining company.

The Colorado Stock Growers' association warn all members of the same against Swift Bros. & Co. of Chicago.

Hobert Bros. say that both of their stores were crowded all day yesterday with customers. So much for advertising.

Gaunt Hoekel and A. J. Burnett, of the stationery department of the Denver & Rio Grande, spent Sunday in Denver.

Superintendent Cushing, of the Denver & Rio Grande, passed through the city yesterday morning on his way south.

Mr. J. W. Adams goes to New York in a few days. He expects to spend two months in England before returning to this city.

The postoffice question has quieted down a little. The petitions have gone to Washington, and both factions are now awaiting results.

Should the pews for the new Methodist church reach here in time the edifice will be dedicated one week from next Sunday, Christmas day.

Now comes the information, that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin combination will positively appear here on December 15th, instead of on the 9th and 10th as heretofore stated.

## OUT WEST.

Golden is to have gas works, to be finished on July 1st, 1882.

H. Jope, a Breckenridge man, is now on trial before Judge Ward for selling a mine.

The new passenger depot at Durango will be ready for occupancy about the 15th of this month.

Leadville is now paying eastern stockholders not less than \$200,000 in the shape of dividends.

The first train load of freight was delivered at Crested Butte by the Denver & Rio Grande road last Friday.

The South Pueblo Land and Improvement company will expend \$1,000,000 next spring in building alone.

From present indication the gamblers and cut throats will have exclusive control during the coming winter.

The Hasenwinkle Ideal Dramatic company is still in Colorado and will play three nights in Pueblo this week.

Grayson P. McArthur, city editor of the Denver Tribune, has been elected first lieutenant of the Governor's Guards.

Mayor Moore, of Idaho Springs, estimates that the taxable property of that city has increased \$100,000 in the past year.

There is a report current that there is to be a change in the general superintendency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

The Reform school students are employing their time in grading and beautifying the ground about the buildings at Golden.

A three days' teachers' examination for those desiring state certificates, will be held at the state house, Denver, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of December.

A petrified forest has recently been discovered in New Mexico.

Pueblo has twenty-seven candidates for the office of water superintendent.

The Las Vegas Daily Optic has been enlarged to a seven-column sheet.

There is a strong probability that Colorado will have glass works very soon.

Durango has a new Sisyb fire engine, a new hook and ladder truck and 1,200 feet of hose.

The Las Vegas street car railway is paying an interest of fifteen per cent. on the investment.

Judge Helm put the contempt screws on a couple of attorneys at Rosita last week for getting personal.

The Las Vegas Real Estate and Business Index will be the title of the next journalistic venture in that city.

Polk, a Bent county citizen who has been on trial at Pueblo for the murder of two men, has been acquitted.

The Pueblo Smelting company are now running six furnaces and treating from 100 to 150 tons of ore per day.

One hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle have passed through Omaha this year, against 124,000 last year.

Seven hundred and ninety-five tons of ore was the output from the Rosita mines for the week ending December 1st.

Contracts have been let for the entire line of the Burlington and Missouri to Denver, and 600 tons are now at work.

Frank P. Shafter, editor of the Pitkin Independent, has been arrested for complicity in the burning of Bregg's dancing hall, at Pitkin, some months ago.

A new order has been issued by the post-office department providing for the redemption of postal cards. The order will take effect February 1st.

A boiling spring has been discovered in West Denver.

The citizens of Socorro recently gave a foot pad ten lashes with a cat-o-nine-tails.



Messrs. Wilbur & Newton have received from New York two handsome cutters.

Salsbury's Troubadours will give a Christmas matinee in the opera house here on the afternoon of December 25th.

Mr. Daniel Moody, of Colorado City, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails between this city and Manitou.

Dr. William Herrick, of Ganetsville, Ohio, is visiting in the city. He is a former friend of Chief Pixley's and will be his guest while here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wilbur will start in a few days for Omaha, Nebraska, where they will spend the holidays visiting friends.

Col. J. H. Bacon left for eastern Kansas on the morning express yesterday morning, expecting to remain absent about ten days.

It has been suggested by some enterprising citizens that our city aldermen be paid salaries in order to provide them with show money.

Messrs. Hammond & Richards, of this city, have been awarded the contract of putting up ice for the Denver and Rio Grande company at Denver, Divide and Pueblo.

Sullivan's Mirror of Ireland and Comedy company will be here between the 19th and 24th of December. It will be remembered that this company was here last January.

Mrs. Hancock, the matron of the Home for Orphan Children, returned yesterday morning from the northern part of the state, where she has been in the interest of the institution which she represents.

We understand that Mrs. Thomas has recovered the articles stolen from her house some few days ago. How and of whom she procured them is not known. It is certain that no arrests were made.

Track layers were yesterday engaged in laying the third rail through the yards at the depot. It is expected that the entire line will be completed and broad gauge cars running through this city by the 20th inst.

A traveler at the depot yesterday got the idea that in going to Pueblo he went north instead of south, and he did not learn to the contrary until the train had started. The conductor kindly held the train and gave him time to get his baggage on.

Miss Bertha Smith, a young Colorado Springs artist, is now engaged in painting Christmas cards, and some of them are offered for sale at Ainsworth Brown's. Miss Smith, although but fifteen years of age, is displaying remarkable ability, and is destined to make her mark as an artist.

Alderman Wilson writes us that he expects to return to Colorado Springs about the first of January. He says the weather in New York is quite mild, and his health is much better than when he left here. He says in his letter "I have conversed with many here who believe Prof. Troctor to be a visionary schemer and they assert that he will not dare to let his suit against Dr. Sutton come to a trial. I have investigated the Harrison Smelting works here; they claim to be able to work any kind of ore at less than \$10 per ton."

Mr. James M. Wilson, one of the old and trusted employees of the Denver and Rio Grande Express company, was married yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the Episcopal church, to Miss Pauline Heder. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, rector of the church. A large number of the friends of the contracting parties were in attendance, the employees of the express office and stationers department being present. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Denver where they will spend a few days.

Another good audience greeted the Wallace Sisters combination at the opera house last evening. We are compelled to say that "Minnie's Luck," as a drama, has not the attractive qualities that can be attributed to "Jaquette," which was rendered on the opening night, although the company tried and succeeded well in producing it to the best advantage. As our columns are somewhat crowded with the president's message we are unable to give the play more than a passing notice. Suffice to say that the Wallace Sisters played a remunerative and successful engagement in Colorado Springs.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. L. S. Richardson, late auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has concluded to remain in Colorado Springs and embark in the real estate business.

Mr. J. R. Davis, the proprietor of Kenney's restaurant, has fitted up his private dining room and announces that he will provide the table with the best that the market affords.

Mr. C. L. Gillingham, the South Tejon street photographer, has adopted the new and instantaneous process by which he can take a negative in a second's time.

The Wallace Sisters combination left on the late train last evening for Canon City, where they play a two nights' engagement, and then return to Pueblo.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the small one-story building, occupied as a grocery store by Smith & King, on the corner of Tejon and Chuearas streets. The fire had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given, and by the time the fire companies got there the entire interior of the building was in flames. Owing to the bursting of the hose of both the Jackson and France companies, some time was lost in getting water on the burning building.

By this time the building was entirely enveloped in flames, and but little could be done towards saving either the stock or the building. The building was owned by Mr. J. H. Coates, of Philadelphia, and was insured in Captain Benedict's agency for \$800. Smith & King lost about \$800, and have no insurance. No one was in the building at the time the fire broke out, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

From Thursday's Daily.

## COLLEGE MENTION.

### An Invitation to the Public to Attend the Meeting of the Occidental Club.

The public is cordially invited to attend the next meeting of the Occidental club, which will be held in the chapel of the college next Friday evening at half past seven o'clock. Those who attended the mock trial may be interested in knowing that there are improved facilities for lighting the chapel, and that we shall give exercises better fitted for a literary society. The following is the programme:

1. Song— "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," (Selected because a favorite of President Garfield.) By the society.
2. A Sketch of the Life of James A. Garfield. Miss Gately.
3. Reading—"Mount Garfield," a poem by Mr. Owen.
4. Duet— "Miss Mosser and Miss Smith."
5. Recitation—"John Brown of Ossawatimie," Miss DeLange.
6. Sketch of the Life of John Brown. Mr. Owen.
7. Solo— "Miss Smith."
8. Duet— "It is probable that the famous John Brown will be more enduring than that of James A. Garfield." Affirmative, Mr. Cooper. Negative, Miss Neal. Negative, Messrs. Garfield, Tuckerman, Bartlett, S. Johnson.
9. Critic's Report. Miss O'Brien.
10. Song— "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Solo by Miss Mosser, chorus by the society.

Last Friday evening the Occidental club visited the Polymian club at the school house. The exercises of the Polymian club were quite good, but hardly any of the speakers made themselves heard throughout the room. The president of the Occidental invited the other society to be present at the Occidental's next meeting, and the invitation was accepted.

Four literary societies, the Polymian club of this place, the Philomathean society of the State university, Boulder, the Brinker Institute society of Denver, and the Philosophic society of the Agricultural school, Fort Collins, have approved of our plan to unite the societies of this state, and it is probable that a state convention will be held some time this winter.

The faculty adopted the following last Monday:

Resolved, That students found reading library books not in the line of their studies during study hours may be cut off from library privileges for such time as the faculty may deem expedient.

The examination of the Chaucer class was completed yesterday. The examinations of the preparatory department began yesterday, and will be finished this week. On account of Professor Bacon's trip east, this part of the school will get a vacation of four weeks. The other evening Mr. Fisher, representing members of the boarding club, presented Professor Lard with a hanging lamp for the professor's hall. The professor made his speech of thanks the next morning. Mr. Fisher's speech was poetical and funny, Professor Lard's humorous and punny.

The cost of living at the club for the last two weeks figured on was \$3.12 a week.

The last number of the New York Independent contains a notice of Professor Stone's geological work in Maine. The last number of Lippincott's Magazine contains an article by Professor Bacon on "A Colorado Round-Up."

The next Occidental Mirror will be issued about the 15th instant.

## MUSICAL.

### To-Night's Entertainment at the Baptist Church.

The admirers of music should not miss the entertainment to be given in the Baptist church on Weber street this evening. As will be seen by the following programme many of our best local musicians will participate and the evening promises to be one of rare enjoyment.

- PROGRAMME.
1. Organ Solo—Improvised. Professor Pearson.
  2. Solo—"Moss Trooper." Deckl.
  3. Zither Solo—"Draughts of Home." Genegle. Mr. Kroning.
  4. Duet—"Home of the Swallows." Campana. Miss Frost and Mr. Spout.
  5. Violin Solo—"Mazurka." Henri Wieniawski. Mr. White.
  6. Solo—"Palm Branches." F. Fume.
  7. Trio—"Flower Greeting." Hutton. Misses Frost, Marston and Howard.
  8. Solo—"Little Maid of Arcade." Miss Frost.
  9. Duet—"Come with Me." Campana. Miss Marston and Mr. Stevens.
  10. Zither Solo—Mr. Kroning.
  11. Solo—"Farewell." Graham. Mr. Stevens.
  12. "5th Aria with Variation." Ch. Daude. Mr. White.

Professor Harris, principal of the public schools, informs us that the present term will close on Friday, December 16th, with public examinations and rhetorical exercises. Since the opening of the term in September, 700 pupils have been in attendance and good progress has been made in all departments. The principal topic of interest among the teachers just at present is the coming Teachers' Institute. Professor Harris suggests that the public generally manifest some interest in the proceedings of the coming institute.

A lady residing on the south end of Wasatch avenue, who always keeps a large number of chickens, has upon several occasions been notified by one of her neighbors to keep them shut up. It seems that she disregarded the notification and allowed them to still continue to damage her neighbor's yard. A few mornings ago she ascertained that some one had entered her hen roost during the night and wrung every chicken's neck.

The regular weekly rehearsal of the Colorado Springs Musical Society was given at the residence of Mr. George R. Buckman, on North Nevada avenue, last evening. There was a full attendance of the members and the musical programme as carried out was of unusual interest. As yet no date has been decided upon for the concert to be given by this society, but in all probability it will take place some time during the holidays.

A telegram was received by Frank Howbert at the First National bank yesterday morning, from the Argo smelting works at Denver, which stated that the ten tons of ore shipped to them from the Sandown mine, had yielded an average of \$481 to the ton.

The remainder of the debt on St. Andrew's chapel, Manitou, was all paid off yesterday.

## AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

### Mr Loring S. Richardson the Recipient of a Silver Tea-Set.

Last evening about eight o'clock the employees in the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, to the number of about thirty, assembled in the office, whence they proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. Loring S. Richardson, on East Pike's Peak avenue. The object of the visit was to present Mr. Richardson with a handsome silver tea-set, a gift from the clerks who were under him in his capacity as auditor of the road. The matter had been kept as quiet as possible and the first intimation that Mr. Richardson had of the fact was when the clerks swarmed into his residence shortly after eight o'clock last evening. The bearers of the silver service without explanation for thus intruding on the quietude of Mr. Richardson's home, walked up to the piano in the parlor and spread out the silver set. Mr. Richardson watched the proceedings with considerable surprise and did not realize what was up until Mr. W. R. Thorneil, of the voucher department, stepped forward and delivered the following presentation address:

DEAR SIR:—My associates have honored me greatly in asking that I shall be their spokesman upon this occasion, and I would, on their behalf and my own, extend most cordial greeting. For a time, lengthy with some, comparatively brief with others, all have been subordinates in your office. We can testify to the exceeding consideration, the kindly courtesy and the justice ever shown us by you; and thank you for earnest efforts to make our clerical life improving in the present and promising for the future. Your many admirable qualities as an official and gentleman have won our respect and affection. You have evinced a decided interest in matters apart from office life, in which we find enjoyment, and we know that the doors of your home have been ever open, and the heartiest of welcomes ready for one and all. Deep is our indebtedness and but trifling the return we make. But "take the will for the deed," and let the service we present be a tie to bind us all very closely to your friendly regard. Don't put it aside as something for a state occasion, but find for it daily use, that we may think with pride and pleasure of that portion of their belongings which "your boys" have given you. Words are idle, perhaps, but still we wish you from the bottom of our hearts an honorable and successful career in the future; that you may be "laid up" on no "slidings;" that you may suffer no "washouts," "land-slides," and that your wife and the "olive branches" round about your table may for years to come draw their Bohemian and wear trains longer than the famous "Erle freights."

Mr. Richardson was so completely taken by surprise that he could not for a moment give utterance to words sufficient to express his thanks and appreciation. He said: "Let me extend to you all my sincere thanks, hoping that you will excuse me from any extended remarks."

The gift is one of Tiffany's best silver services and consists of a coffee urn, tea pot, hot water pot, sugar bowl, spoon holder, cream pitcher and slop jar, on each piece of which is engraved the initial R.

A handsome cherry salver accompanies the service.

The presentation speech was handsomely embossed by Mr. A. Miall, one of the employees in the express department, and placed in a fine gilt frame. This was signed by the donors of the gift, forty-five in number, and the committee having the affair in charge, Messrs. W. B. Tuttle, E. W. Douglass and W. R. Thorneil.

### Charley Tolliver Arrested for Larceny.

For some time past our city officers have been making efforts to ascertain what person or persons were engaged in doing the petty thieving in and about the city. It will be remembered that Dr. Edwards, Colonel Bacon, Mrs. Thomas and several others some time ago reported to Marshal Beall that they had missed numerous small articles, principally wearing apparel, from their residences.

A few days ago Mrs. Thomas had an overcoat and hat taken from her hallway returned to her. These goods were returned without any questions asked or any arrests being made. The pockets of the coat contained hay seed, which would indicate that it had been secreted in some hay mow. Some facts were given to the officers which led them to center their suspicions on Charley Tolliver as the probable thief. They watched his movements closely and yesterday succeeded in securing sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest.

Tolliver has been doing odd jobs about the city. Among other duties performed by him was acting as janitor at the El Paso bank and taking care of Dr. Anderson's horse. Officer Tell when told of the incident regarding the finding of hay seed in the pockets of the overcoat returned to Mr. Thomas, was led to visit Dr. Anderson's barn, thinking that there might be unearthed some clue that might throw light on the matter.

In an old trunk in the barn, supposed to be the property of Tolliver, some of the missing articles were found, including two hats stolen from Dr. Edwards, and two ladies' bonnets taken from Mrs. Chappell's millinery shop on South Tejon street. As no one but Tolliver had a key of or authority to use the barn, the evidence against him was almost conclusive and he was immediately arrested and locked up. It seems to be the impression that Tolliver was implicated in the robbing of the till in Sagendorf's drug store last week, as he was seen several times on the evening previous to the robbery in conversation with the boy who is accused of the theft. The officers are confident that they have the right man. A thorough search of the hay mow will be made to-day in hopes of recovering other missing articles.

The seats for the new Methodist church arrived yesterday, and men are now engaged in placing them in position. Mr. Slutz informs us that the edifice will positively be ready for dedication by Christmas day.

Stanley Wood's opera, "Brittle Silver," will be brought out by the Colorado Opera Club in the Taber Opera House at Denver on January 20th.

J. Perkins, a man addicted to the rather too free use of alcohol, was up before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with drunkenness. He was fined five dollars and costs.

The firm of E. C. Hight & Co., fruit and provision dealers on North Tejon street, has been dissolved. Mr. Hight retires and the business will be continued by A. G. Chester.

A man by the name of McAulay was arrested yesterday at Fisher's Mill, charged with assault and battery. He was arraigned before Justice Bentley, plead guilty and was fined \$5 and costs.

An interesting civil suit took place in Justice Bentley's court yesterday morning. Messrs. Bacon & Carr sued Mr. Martin for the payment of certain damages sustained by one of their conveyances caused by Mr. Martin's team running away. Decision in the case was reserved until to-day.

From Friday's Daily.

The public schools close for the present term one week from to-day.

Police Magistrate Pixley is the way that you can now address Chief Pixley.

Several car loads of lumber for the new hotel arrived in the city yesterday.

Uncle Tom's Cabin company will be here on next Thursday, December 15th.

The Denver & Rio Grande Base Ball nine have been photographed by Hopkins.

Messrs. Richardson & Thorneil will occupy room No. 4 in the Opera House block as a real estate office.

Mr. E. Ferris, of Messrs. Ferris & Jones, the Pike's Peak avenue dry goods firm, is home from the east.

The Alvin Joslyn Comedy company will probably appear in the opera house in this city about December 20th.

Colorado Springs is to have a new city jail and when completed city prisoners will not be placed in the county jail.

Mr. S. B. Westerfield leaves to-day for Helena, Montana, where he will go into the drug business with Mr. Dan Durkee.

Mr. Stretell is talking of adding another story to his building opposite the postoffice occupied by C. E. Aiken and Bartlett & Mills.

An interesting fight for the possession of the county hospital at Denver is now going on between the doctors of the old and new school at Denver.

Mr. C. W. Church, the druggist, yesterday purchased the Bon Ton restaurant property for \$5,500. Only six weeks ago the property was sold for \$4,100.

It seems to be the general impression that the Colorado Springs skating rink is a failure. Had it been located in some suitable place it would have been a success.

The concert in the Baptist church last evening was well attended and the programme as presented was much enjoyed by all present. The organ was kindly loaned by Mr. Aiken.

Missionary services under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary society of the Methodist church will be held in Court House hall on Sunday evening instead of the regular service.

Mr. William L. Wilson, treasurer of Park county, Colorado, was married in this city yesterday to Miss Priscilla Hammond. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Fairplay, their future home.

Charley Tolliver was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Bentley for larceny, but as one of the witnesses for the prosecution was unable to be present the case was continued until two o'clock this afternoon.

Through a private letter received from Mr. A. Kaufmann, director of the Colorado Opera club, we learn that Stanley Wood's opera "Brittle Silver" will positively be produced in the Taber opera house at Denver on January 20th. The very best talent possible has been procured to assume the cast. Rehearsals are now in active progress under the supervision of Messrs. Stanley Wood and A. Kaufmann.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### Last Night's Session of the City Council.

The regular meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber in the Opera House block last evening. Aldermen Brown, Johnson, Giddings, Himebaugh and Walker, just enough to constitute a quorum, were present. Owing to the absence of Mayor France at the east Alderman Brown was called upon to take the chair.

Petitions were read from G. S. Barnes et al. and Phil Strubel et al. the former asking for the appointment of E. C. Kent as janitor of the engine house, and the latter for the appointment of J. L. Clark to the same position. At a recent meeting of the fire department a motion was voted to send a request to the council asking for the appointment of a janitor to care for the engine house. This request was looked upon favorably by the council, and it was concluded to make the appointment of a janitor, said janitor to act also as an ex-officio police officer at a salary of \$50 per month. Only the two names asked for in the petitions were presented as candidates.

On motion of Alderman Walker the council proceeded to an informal ballot which resulted in four votes being cast for Clark and one for Kent. A formal ballot was cast with the same result, but on the second formal ballot J. L. Clark was unanimously elected as janitor.

Alderman Giddings moved that \$200 be transferred from the fine and penalty fund to the police fund, said amount to be devoted to the payment of the janitor's salary.

Alderman Walker suggested the necessity of having a city calaboose and on his motion the chair appointed Aldermen Walker, Johnson and Himebaugh to select ground and provide a suitable place for the incarceration of city prisoners.

On motion of Alderman Johnson the council granted the J. M. Sigafus hose company the use of the marshal's office adjoining the council room, for their regular meetings providing city marshal had no objections.

On the motion of Alderman Himebaugh a committee consisting of Aldermen Himebaugh, Giddings and Johnson were appointed to make application to Superintendent Brower of the Telephone company, for the free use of a telephone to be placed in the engine house for the benefit of the fire department.

Five hundred dollars were transferred from the license and miscellaneous fund to defray the current expenses of the city.

Some little discussion was had over the appointment of a police magistrate, and it was finally concluded to elect a man to that position. John Pixley's name was placed in nomination by Alderman Walker, and he was unanimously elected police magistrate.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

J. F. Carr	\$ 6.00
W. J. Baird	3.50
Gazette Publishing company	1.75
Gas company	105.10
B. R. Ostrander	8.00
Giles Cressley	22.43
E. L. Marston	14.00
E. J. Eaton	175.00
Rents	55.00
Salaries	420.00
T. R. Fitch	2.50
T. F. Clifford	6.50
John Murphy	81.55
E. L. Martin	88.50
Quincy King	6.00
J. N. Beall	2.25
H. Shelby	5.60

## ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

### The Last Chapter in a Noted Stage Robber's Career.

Some few days ago we received and published a dispatch stating that U. S. Marshal Wilcox had started for the Detroit house of correction with Burton, the stage robber. Yesterday Deputy United States Marshal Dana received a Detroit Post and Tribune with the following account of his attempted escape:

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a thrilling episode occurred on the Michigan Central express train near Kalamazoo, and but for the courage of a woman might have ended in a terrible tragedy. When the train neared Pokagon a man, who had been apparently engaged in reading a newspaper, was seen to rise suddenly in his seat, and turning to a person seemingly his companion, shouted in loud tones, "You give me your revolver and let me go or I will brain you!" A desperate struggle instantly ensued between the two men, and the startled and now thoroughly frightened passengers precipitately fled from the car, with the exception of a plucky little woman. The man who uttered the exclamation was

HENRY W. WHITE, alias Burton, a notorious stage robber, bandit and desperado en route to the Detroit house of correction. The individual he addressed was United States Marshal P. P. Wilcox, of Denver, Colorado, who had him in custody. The excitement was instantly followed by the prisoner bringing down with terrible force on the officer's head a pair of handcuffs, which he had cunningly picked from his wrists with a toothpick. The officer was momentarily stunned by the blow, but made a desperate resistance. Blow after blow was rained on the officer's head by the prisoner with the handcuffs, and then he made a successful effort to get the revolver. The officer shouted for help but none came. The prisoner cocked the revolver, held it against the officer's breast and pulled the trigger, but it failed to perform the work intended for it. A desperate struggle for the possession of the revolver, a six shooter of 44 calibre, known as a bulldog, now took place on the part of the officer. Now it was in his hands and then in that of the prisoner. The most mysterious thing about the struggle is that, although each tried to fire the revolver, it failed in each case to respond. The muzzle of the weapon, while in the hands of the prisoner, was thrust against the left temple of the officer with such force that the prints of it were plainly discernible when he arrived in Detroit. During the contest the lady, a Mrs. Smithson, from Denver City, remained in the car and labored heroically to aid the officer.

SHE THREW HER ARMS ABOUT THE DESPERADO'S NECK.

and tried to hold his hands. She remonstrated with him and tried to calm his fury. Toward the close of the struggle the prisoner seeing that he could not kill the officer nor get possession of the keys to unlock the shackles on his feet, placed the muzzle of the revolver against his heart and again it refused to respond. Finally the officer grabbed the belt-rop and stopped the train. A brakeman, attracted by the struggle, had come into the car, but was afraid to touch the prisoner. The struggle was fortunately brought to a close by the opportune appearance of C. F. Chaney, Denver from the forward car, who joined forces with the officer. The two guards whom the officer had brought with him, were in the baggage car smoking during the struggle. Word finally reached them of the peril of their chief, and they came rushing to the rescue. The prisoner was soon reduced to subjection, and his hands pinioned behind his back. White did not hesitate to announce that he

INTENDED TO KILL THE OFFICER, rob the passengers and make his escape to the north woods. He said he was virtually a dead man when once within the walls of the house of correction.

Wilcox with his prisoner arrived in Detroit at 6.30 o'clock Saturday evening. The latter has been lodged in the house of correction to which he has been sentenced for life. White weighs about 150 pounds, has sandy hair and mustache and keen gray eyes. He is as lithe as a panther. He is quite well educated and has all the requisite talents for a first class thief. His courage is unquestioned and his daring unsurpassed. He was born in Barton county, Texas, 28 years ago.

HIS HANDS ARE RED WITH HUMAN BLOOD; and his few years marked with numerous other crimes. The first man he killed was his father. During his brief career he has robbed the passengers and mails of nine stage coaches. The bulk of his depredations were committed in Texas, Arkansas, and Colorado. He was sentenced during the administration of President Hayes to 10 years in the Wheeling, W. Va., penitentiary for robbing a stage, but was subsequently pardoned.

About five months ago, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, he robbed a stage coach en route from Alamosa to Lake City. There were thirteen passengers in the coach, and White did the work unaided. He placed a pole across the road on which he suspended muskets. When the coach drove up he called the driver. Possessing wonderful powers of mimicry, he personated the voices of three or four men behind the breast-works he had reared. The passengers were thoroughly frightened by such an imposing display of force and permitted White to parade them on the roadside. He blindfolded them, went through their pockets, and robbed the mail-bags.

HE THEN MADE HIS ESCAPE, and the passengers after he departed soon discovered the ruse that was played upon them.

White was soon after captured at Pueblo. While en route to Denver City he jumped off the train and tried to get to a horse that stood near by. He was recaptured and taken to his destination, tried, convicted and sentenced to life to the Laramie City penitentiary. Upon it being represented to the judge of that district that the prison at that point was an unsafe place for a man of White's character the sentence was changed to the Detroit house of correction. U. S. Marshal Wilcox informed a Post and Tribune reporter Saturday evening that he had dealt with scores of desperate men, but had never met the equal of White. He said he took every necessary precaution, he thought to bring him in safely to this city. He had watched him closely all the way to Detroit. Before he left Denver City, he put all his private business in order in case of accident, knowing the character of the man he had to deal with. Wilcox is a powerful and determined-looking man, with keen black eyes and of fearless appearance. Saturday evening he was suffering quite severely from the terrible struggle he had passed through, although he made few complaints. His head, face, shoulders and hips were badly bruised. The hearing of his left ear is slightly impaired. The blow which he received on the left side of his head had made him partially deaf. He is stopping at the Russell house, and leaves for Washington, D. C., Monday. He is entitled to great credit for his coolness and courage.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this morning the full text of the president's message delivered to congress yesterday. The document contains an excellent resume of the history of our affairs for the past year. But it will hardly be called a very strong document. It is characterized by good sense and an appreciation of the responsibilities of the office. It is much the same kind of a document as Mr. Hayes usually presented. While it does not contain the vigorous discussion and strong grasp of public questions which we should have anticipated from President Garfield, it will secure a continuance from the country of that confidence in the good sense and patriotic endeavor which was so amply and heartily bestowed upon him in those dark September days.

The review of the different departments of the government are all quite satisfactory. We find that we are receiving \$100,000,000 annually above our expenses; that all our fiscal affairs are in a highly prosperous condition. The message rather dodges the question of tariff reform. It clearly puts the fact that we have lost our commercial supremacy, but gives a very indefinitely sort of a remedy. It is suggested that our shipping have the same kind of protection as our manufacturers have. Has it not this now? We have ruined our shipping interests because we have used the protection policy. What we want is not so much to build our own ships as to own the ships that carry our exports and imports. This our laws will not allow. The profit of building is very small as compared with the profits of the carrying trade. If Mr. Arthur had suggested "free ships" he would have taken a long step toward the settlement of the question. As it is he leaves us just where we have been and simply suggests we continue with the old policy.

The discussion of our foreign affairs indicates the most force and independence. His views on the Panama canal question are clear, forcible and American. He will doubtless affirm and maintain all our rights. His message more fully explains the mission of Walker Blaine to South America. It is evident that President Arthur intends to pursue a more vigorous and positive policy regarding South American politics. Such interference usually is inadvisable. But Mr. Arthur's purpose is high. He interferes in the interest of peace and republican government. His purpose is not to extend the power and influence of this government, but to strengthen the weaker sister republics in the south. It has no savor of "jingoism," and has no such purpose as Disraeli had for interference in continental affairs.

The discussion throughout the message on a high plane of justice and fair play indicates an effort to tickle or popular fancy with glittering generalities. He asks to low passions and prejudices in favor for the Chinese government in legislation on the immigration question. He talks plainly about anomalous. His views on the Indian question are just and fair. He asks for practical results which will settle the question forever. We laugh out here at any attempt to civilize Indians, or treat them like men with rights. But our position toward the Indians is sentimental. Nearly as a state in the union has had experience with the Indians. We are the last century with the Indians. We are on the border now, but every western state has been in the same position. Efforts in these states have been successful and experience is a fair teacher. We may expect from President Arthur an intelligent co-operation in the settlement of any Indian troubles, but he will also be fair to the Indian.

The message will be most critically examined for what it says on the subject of civil service reform. His statement of the evils of the service and his idea of what it should be must satisfy the intelligent reformers. But it utterly fails to suggest any comprehensive plan for the remedy of the evils and the realization of a higher standard of the civil service. His criticism of the plans now considered seem at first bluish good and sensible. But he fails to suggest a better plan. This commits him to civil service reform in a very vague, indifferent sort of a way, which will not give him much trouble in purely political appointments. Mr. Arthur has had great experience in the civil service, and is wholly competent to devise remedies. It is a mistake that he should not have done this in this message. President Arthur has no better field to win for himself a great reputation than this. We commend the message to our readers as worthy of their careful reading and consideration.

It is uncertain how the committees in the house will be appointed, but it is said that Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be chairman of the committee on ways and means; Hiscock, committee on appropriations; Kasson, committee on foreign relations; Reed, committee on elections, and Dummell public lands. This disposes



## THE GUILTEAU TRIAL.

## A Colorado Witness Creates a Marked Sensation.

## Strong Evidence Against the Insanity Theory.

## Belief that He is a Very Good Actor.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—As soon as the criminal court opened this morning Guiteau shouted, "A crank in Chicago says I talked with him about this case. I don't know the man. It is false."

Colonel Corkhill called as first witness of the day Mrs. Julia M. Wilson, of Leadville, Colorado. She knew L. W. Guiteau from her earliest recollections. He was her uncle. Witness gave a most feeling account of the character of her mother, Mrs. Maynard, who it had been alleged by the defense had died insane, but who really died from pneumonia in 1856. Her mother was noted for her lovely disposition and Christian character and her virtue, and was remembered and spoken of to this day. Witness was her nurse and constant attendant up to the hour of her death, and never saw the slightest indication of flightiness or insanity. Witness was questioned in relation to the evidence of Davis, one of the witnesses for defense. Davis testified he was at one time in Mrs. Maynard's room during her last illness, and she was very flighty and incoherent, and continually charged him (Davis) to look out for her husband and children, for she feared they would go to the poor house. The witness, Mrs. Wilson, smiled incredulously while the question was being put, and replied she did not even remember the man Davis.

The deposition of Mr. Turner was read in which he said: "I have heard her husband say she died insane," and witness was questioned in regard to it. Scoville objected to her reply, "I never heard of it," and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville. Guiteau became enraged at Judge Porter, and shouted: "Now hold your tongue, Judge; you are doing this sort of thing too much." Judge Porter, without noticing the outbreak, continued in a most impressive manner to argue this point, when Guiteau broke in again: "I am not a criminal and want to be let convicted. I want have that word. You just hold your eloquent tongue till you get to the jury." Scoville expostulated till he retorted in the most violent manner: "Shut up and mind your business. I know what I'm doing."

Witness was questioned in regard to various members of the family and stated positively she never saw indications of insanity in any of them. Speaking of the prisoner's father, L. W. Guiteau, witness said: "My Uncle Luther visited me frequently and I loved him with a very tender affection. Our whole family were delighted with his lovely Christian character and such a thought as that he might in any degree be of insane mind never entered my head."

Witness was subjected to a close and critical cross-examination. She was asked if she entertained any prejudice against having hereditary insanity alleged in this defense, and replied: "I object to any unfair statement being made on the subject. Perhaps for the sake of my children I might dislike to have it set up for myself. The facts can make no difference." Her evidence in chief remained unshaken and her testimony produced a marked sensation.

The conclusion of Mrs. Wilson's testimony, John W. Guiteau arose from his seat next to the prisoner and asked the court to rule out the question and answer relative to witness' father. "I have died of softening of the brain," "I've seen, your honor," continued Guiteau, "no reason for dragging in people who have no connection with the prisoner."

Judge Cox—"I think the matter irrelevant."

Guiteau—"Mrs. Wilson seems a very bright lady, but she is opposed to having it appear that there is any insanity in the family; that's the matter with her testimony."

Scoville here arose, trembling with excitement, and protesting against mixing John W. Guiteau in this case.

"He is opposed to having insanity in the family," said Scoville. His voice was here drowned by the prisoner, who struck him hard violently on the table and shouted "So do I. He has better go back to Boston; he has got no business here. Just because he happens to be of the same name he thinks he will get a little notoriety out of this case. I haven't known anything about the man for years. That's all there is about him and I want him to get right out of this case."

Colonel Corkhill called George C. Maynard, who verified in several material points the testimony of the preceding witness. The court was about to announce the usual recess, when John W. Guiteau arose and said "Your Honor, I greatly desire to make a personal explanation. My father is dead."

Guiteau broke in, interrupting him, "Oh! shut up, and sit down. You have been vindicated."

Davidge objected to any more side scenes. The prisoner had continually been allowed to interfere with the proceedings and at this rate the trial would become a farce.

Judge Cox—"I see no occasion, Mr. Guiteau, for any explanation on your part."

Recess.

The prosecution wished to introduce a letter written to the assassin, but Scoville objected. Judge Cox overruled the objection and Scoville excepted to all evidence of this kind. The letter was dated Riggs House on the 6th of June, and asked for the prisoner's book "Truth," of which he was getting a revised edition. The witness said that in all his experience with Guiteau he never thought him insane. Guiteau explained that this witness was a Methodist minister to whom he owed money and that therefore he did not like him (Guiteau).

The witness then gave the substance of the conversation he had in Boston with J. W. Guiteau in which the latter had said: "The disgrace of this crime is enough for the family to bear without endeavoring to prove hereditary insanity, for there is no authentic case on which to base it."

GUILTEAU, GREATLY EXCITED, shouted: "That's the way he feels, and I desire to repudiate him in this business. He has never been a brother of mine in any sense and that is just a ridiculous view that he takes on this insanity business." A moment after he shouted: "That's false; there are two of my cousins in the lunatic asylum now, and that's where I probably will be very soon."

John Palmer, of Saratoga Springs, testified that Guiteau had boarded a week with him, and had run away without paying his board. Guiteau—"Well, I might have confessed to that and saved the government ten dollars. The district attorney here sent Judge Cox a communication received by him from the president of the United States. The judge, after reading it sent it to Scoville with the remark that it was the paper which contained the president's answers to his (Scoville's) interrogatories. The prisoner said: "I sent the president a note this afternoon requesting him not to appear in this case, and saying I did not want his answer to the interrogatories. I presume he sent them before he got my note. Scoville then read the answer of the president to the interrogatories."

The president said that he knows the prisoner and that he has seen him at least ten times and possibly twenty times. To the question as to whether he had ever conversed with the prisoner he replied "No," excepting to return an ordinary salutation of the day, and once or twice in answer to his request. He was employed in the campaign as a speaker by the republican state committee, of which I was chairman. To the question as to what political services the prisoner had rendered the republican party during the last presidential campaign, the answer was, "None that I know of." To the question whether there was anything in the prisoner's relations to himself, General Grant or Senator Conkling or any other of the republican party, socially or politically, to furnish him with any ground for supposing he would receive any political preferences, the answer is no.

Prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion."

COMMENTS ON THE TRIAL.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Thursday's Times' Washington special says: Testimony of leading people of Freeport has completely upset Guiteau's theory of insanity. All Illinois witnesses upon the stand showed that insanity in the Guiteau family had not been heard of until after the assassination, and that the whole theory was manufactured for the protection of the miserable assassin. There were quite a number of prominent people in the court room to-day, among them being General Sherman, John Russell Young, Bonanza Mackay, Senator Fair, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and several others. The latter made a special study of Guiteau and their theory about him is rather interesting. Mr. Harris, the leading man of the Mary Anderson company, who has been on the stage for the last thirty years, this evening said: "Guiteau is not insane but is a very good actor. To be sure he has the advantage of realistic surroundings and is acting for his life; but still he deserves credit for his cleverness. He has not perhaps brains enough to be insane, but certainly sufficient to be very dangerous. One strong evidence against the idea of insanity is that he grows weary at times and rests himself just as a man acting on the stage. Now fatigue is something utterly unknown to an insane man. The brain of an insane man is never weary. This fellow Guiteau nurses himself up to his acting point either by pretending to write or by hiding himself behind the newspapers he pretends to read. It is much easier to act where everything advertised is artificial, as on the stage. For instance, no one in the most perfect sobriety could stagger into a bar room and act the drunken man so offensively and effectually. He would be hustled out by the proprietor. He might do the same act with double the realistic force on the stage and not impress the audience at all. Thus it is with Guiteau."

The last question was, did you ever give him any occasion to think he could have any political or personal influence with you? The answer is, I never did, as he never had occasion to. The president adds to his answer the following: I have been requested by the counsel for the defense to produce a letter written by the prisoner since his indictment. That letter was received by me in October last, and was not preserved. I don't recollect its contents particularly, except that it contained some claim of his having rendered some important services to the republican party during the presidential campaign and an appeal for the postponement of his trial to give him time to prepare for his defense.

Prisoner—"That is all there is in it."

The next witness was Rev. A. R. McCarthen, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in New York. As soon as he was sworn the prisoner remarked: "I know Dr. McCarthen very well; he is a nice fellow and very high-toned in every way, and I owe him \$95." The witness began by telling how Guiteau got his sympathies when Scoville objected as the matter was irrelevant, and Guiteau broke in: "It's all interesting and important. The doctor is a very fine gentleman. I owe him \$95, and I am sorry I can't pay it to him now." Then addressing the witness he said: "Allow me to say, Doctor, there's some possibility of my getting \$5,000 from James Gordon Bennett for that Herald disability matter, and I propose to send you a check for \$1,200 the moment I get it."

The witness continued relating how Guiteau was received into his church and latterly how he got one hundred dollars from him, leaving a promissory note, and went into politics and neglected the church, as he wanted the mission to Chili. He was put into jail for beating a hotel.

Prisoner—"I committed adultery so I might get a divorce. That is all there is to it. I was not going to live with a woman I did not love."

The witness ignored the interruption.

About the 30th of April, 1875, he was summoned to appear before an advisory committee to answer on the charge of gross immorality. There were three counts to the charge; first he took money which his wife earned by working in a hotel in the country and which was remitted here to assist in supporting him. The prisoner here interrupted by saying: "The fact is absolutely false, Doctor; I never heard that story before." Still ignoring the interruption the witness continued: "And spent it in improper relations with other women."

Prisoner (with excitement)—That's absolutely false and if my wife told you that she told a lie.

Prisoner continuing—The second count was being frequently guilty of violation of his marriage vows.

The prisoner again broke in: "I only married that woman on ten hours notice and that's reason enough why I could not live with her."

Witness—The third count was as a result of those respective acts of infidelity; he was suffering from a vile and loathsome disease.

The prisoner—That's false.

Witness—Those charges were recited to the prisoner in the presence of the committee.

Prisoner—That's erroneous, and I differ from you.

The Court (severely)—Keep quiet, and let the witness go on.

Witness—I recited those charges to prisoner and he acknowledged them true. He told as his excuse that his wife was absent, and that nature's demands had to be met, and he could not resist the enticements of lewd women on the street.

He was pressed to know whether he felt a sense of guilt, or whether there was any consciousness of remorse or repentance for the past and promise of reformation in the future, as the church was disposed to deal fairly with him. The gentlemen on that committee were gentlemen who were above the average and above anything like unfairness towards any person or prisoner. In spite of all Scoville's efforts to repress him he continued: "I take back my contradiction to what he said because upon thinking it over I find it correct. The men on that committee said they had been in the same box themselves and for that reason felt sympathy. They thought that if a man be unfortunately married he had a right to get out of it."

Scoville objected to the evidence as entirely inadmissible.

Prisoner (excitedly)—"I never had but one interview with him," alluding to this. "I say now I was formerly excommunicated and let the whole thing go by default because I was in Chicago. Have been strictly virtuous for six or seven years. Mark that down, for you are picking up my whole record from infancy, and I say it is an outrage on me."

District Attorney—We present this because we want to show that what the defense calls insanity is nothing more than devilish depravity. It was with some difficulty that the applause which greeted this remark could be quelled, and the marshal led out of the court room particularly noisy. The court stated that upon a recurrence of the applause he would order the room cleared. When order had been restored the witness resumed his testimony and said: "It never occurred to him for a moment that the prisoner was other than sane. The prisoner throughout the examination kept up a running discussion with the witness, and the counsel and court repeatedly ordered him to keep quiet and allow the witness to speak, but he continued in his denunciation of the prosecution for its impertinence in raking up his record."

Scoville also became indignant and angry at the prisoner, who prevented him from finishing his questions, and at times declared to him: "I will clear out if you don't stop; you must be still." But neither court nor counsel could repress the prisoner. When the cross examination was closed the prisoner looked up at the clock and announced that it was 3 o'clock and time to go home. He also inquired "How many more witnesses like that have you, Colonel Corkhill. I think it is an outrage on the public. If you had to pay some of that money yourself you would go slow."

## THE ROBINSON COLLAPSE

Said to be a Worse Swindle than the Little Pittsburg.

DENVER, December 8.—A gentleman who has had opportunities to become informed upon the subject, and whose word is beyond question, gives the following statement of the Robinson mine, of which so much has been said and printed during the past week.

The mine is, beyond a doubt, almost completely exhausted of its pay ore and virtually worthless, and it has been used by skillful manipulators as the means of perpetrating a most gigantic swindle. Mr. Ewing, the manager, who is the nephew of Mr. Wilson Wadsworth, president of the company, seems to have deliberately used his official position to defraud the stockholders. When the stock was selling in the market at \$13.50 a share, and there were signs of its breaking to lower figures, Mr. Ewing assured holders of Robinson stock in Denver that the mine was in excellent condition, and that they would make money by holding the stock. All this time he must have known that the ore body was exhausted, and that the stock was almost if not quite worthless. Preferring not to rely wholly upon Mr. Ewing's assurances, Professor Ashburnham, a mining expert, was sent to Robinson to report upon the mine. He went and surveyed the ore body and then made the fatal mistake of having his assays made by the company's assayer. He saw an immense body of mineral, and the assays showed that it was of a very high grade. But in fact the assays were falsified and the ore which he saw will not average to run over twenty-one ounces to the ton, and being of a refractory character will hardly pay for drawing to the surface, let alone its reduction and shipment.

All work upon the outside improvements of the mine has been stopped and the mine itself is locked against the public, including the stockholders. This alone is grounds for the worst suspicions. But meanwhile shipments have been continued from the small ore reserve in the mine and the management has

circulated reports of the fact for the purpose of stimulating public confidence. It is now claimed upon reliable information that the net product of the mine so far as now explored cannot reach over \$250,000 and that the indebtedness of the mine, due and to mature within the next sixty days, will draw heavily upon this reserve.

Those best posted think that there is no doubt that those directly in charge of the mine consider it extremely doubtful that it will continue to be worked for so long as sixty days, if the creditors do not take hold of it.

How much is yet due to the Robinson estate, and how it is secured, our informant is unable to state, but it is believed that they still have a large claim upon the mine. Hence it will be seen that the stock can have no value other than that which is purely speculative. The final collapse appears to be at hand, and he who gets out first and saves the most will be the luckiest.

Manager Ewing has left Colorado, and there is little reason to suppose that he will return.

## An Acquaintance of Guiteau.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—A Los Angeles dispatch says: The Daily Times, this morning containing an interview with James W. Scoville of Chicago, cousin of Guiteau's counsel, who is at present visiting in this city. Mr. Scoville gave an interesting account of a personal experience of many years with the assassin, and described him as a cold-blooded, selfish and thoroughly disreputable man, with no other aim in life than to become notorious. He expresses himself very strongly on the subject of Guiteau's insanity, saying he was perfectly sane and has always been so. Mr. Scoville condemns his cousin George Scoville, and says he desires the vindication of the law in the speedy hanging of the assassin.

## New Kansas Railroad.

TOPEKA, December 8.—A charter was filed to-day by Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and associates for building a railroad from Salina via Lincoln Centre to the north line of the state, to be called the Salina and Northwestern road. It is reported here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road have turned over their charter and survey of the Topeka, Salina and Western road to Gould & Co., and that they will in a few days commence work at Topeka on this road.

## Wanted to be Notorious.

CHICAGO, December 8.—The Inter-Ocean says: Over two years ago Guiteau told H. B. Porter, 99 State street, in this city, that he intended to go to Washington and create a stir which would make his name famous all over the world. Porter to-day told a reporter he had known Guiteau casually for several years, but he had passed from his memory until the assassination of Garfield recalled him to mind, and he recognized him by the cuts and caricatures. Mr. Porter said he told his story first to E. S. Isham, a former partner of Secretary Lincoln, but did not know what use had been made of it. Porter refused to make any further revelation of his knowledge about Guiteau than to say that what he knew "would help to hang the critter." He did not desire to be called a witness, for he could not afford to leave his business.

## Colonel Forney Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Colonel Forney is at the point of death.

CHICAGO, December 8.—A Washington special says John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, is dying, and ex-Speaker Randall has been summoned to the bedside to receive some personal communications which the journalist has expressed a wish to make to him. Mr. Randall has gone on a special train.

It is stated that Colonel Forney is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys and he lost consciousness this morning, and has remained in a comatose condition at his residence. The statement is made that he is suffering from a severe attack of gout and a heavy cold, and that his condition is now critical.

## Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Mining stocks to-day were fairly active and irregular. Robinson declined from \$5.63 to \$5, and closed at \$5.13; South Pacific declined under last transactions; State Lines were steady, Nos. 2 and 3 selling from \$1.80 to \$1.75; Oriental and Miller closed unchanged; Silver Cliff advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.45; Vizina Consolidated, just listed, sold up from \$2.20 to \$2.80. The market closed dull. Total sales at both exchanges 183,115 shares.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The stakes in the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight have been deposited.

Jeff Davis, his wife and daughter, arrived at New York yesterday.

Reports of the Irish national fund show that it has received \$32,550.

The Mercer brothers, two notorious desperadoes of Iowa, who killed Marshal Topliff, November 16, were shot and killed yesterday by the sheriff of Christian county, Mo.

Two ladies lost their lives by the burning of a boarding house at Morristown, New Jersey.

A man has been arrested in Buffalo as the thief of \$117,000 in bonds taken from a Cleveland bank.

A collision on the Chicago & Alton yesterday caused a damage of \$25,000. Two brakemen were fatally injured.

At the meeting of the London common council yesterday \$210 was voted to a fund for the relief of distressed Irish ladies.

The Southwestern Rate association has adjourned without entering on a division of business southwest and west of the Missouri.

Complaint is made that Peruvian mails have been opened several times by Chilean military and a number of registered letters seized.

The Orangemen of Montreal will appeal from a decision rendered in the superior court involving their right to walk in procession.

## OUT WEST.

The bull pen at the El Paso Del Norte feast will cost \$3,500.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is now in southern Colorado attending to his mining interests.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will declare \$12,000,000 as its earnings for 1881. Las Vegas, New Mexico, is to have a medical journal. The first edition will be of 3,000 copies.

Judge Tourgee has become one of the leading stockholders of a new publishing company in Philadelphia.

A half brother of "Billy the Kid" is living in Trinidad. He like his brother is a gambler and a hard case.

Ex-President Nickerson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, is now making a tour of New Mexico.

## CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

## PARRISH'S ADDITION.

## GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## Ranches, Ranches.

## COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all Parts of the City.

## M. I. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

## QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 8.

Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.  
Money, 6.  
Governments, firm.  
Stocks, higher.  
The following are the quotations:

UNITED STATES 4's, 118 1/2; Northern Pacific, 30 1/2; 4 1/2's, 114 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 103 1/2; 5's, 102 1/2; K. P. (Denver div.), 108 1/2; 6's, 104 1/2; Denver & Rio Grande, 104 1/2; Union Pacific, 117 1/2; D. & S. P. & P., 104 1/2; Central Pacific, 101 1/2.

## RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 116 1/2; Hannibal & St. Joe, 95 1/2; Central Pacific, 104 1/2; Lake Shore, 121 1/2; Northern Pacific, 103 1/2; Jersey Central, 95 1/2; Texas Pacific, 103 1/2; M. & T., 39 1/2; Kansas Pacific, 103 1/2; Phila. & Reading, 68 1/2; New York Central, 138 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 69 1/2; Erie, 103 1/2; C. & R. L. & P., 134 1/2; B. & O., 138 1/2; Michigan Central, 92 1/2; M. & N. W., 127 1/2; D. L. & W., 127 1/2; M. & St. P., 106 1/2; L. & N., 102 1/2; A. & R. G., 80 1/2; Canada Southern, 60 1/2; Wabash, 42 1/2; Panama preferred, 100 1/2; Pacific Mail, 45 1/2; W. F. & Co. Ex., 135 1/2; W. U. Tel. Co., 85 1/2; Am. Ex. Co., 95 1/2; Am. Union Tel. Co., U. S. & L. Co., 77 1/2; A. & P. Tel., C. & L. Co., 77 1/2.

## MINING STOCKS.

Amie, 45 1/2; Hukill, 60 1/2; Bodie, 27 1/2; Hibernia, 27 1/2; Boulder Con., 55 1/2; Hortsense, 27 1/2; Big Pittsburgh, 45 1/2; Horn Silver, 27 1/2; Bald Mountain, 45 1/2; Highland Chief, 27 1/2; Beech, 45 1/2; Iron Silver, 27 1/2; Bull Domingo, 45 1/2; Little Pittsburgh, 17 1/2; Con. Virginia, 160 1/2; Little Chief, 40 1/2; Caribou, 22 1/2; Leadville Con., 150 1/2; Chrysler, 43 1/2; Mariposa (bid), 360 1/2; Cherokee, 40 1/2; Mineral Creek, 30 1/2; Dunkin, 40 1/2; Moose, 60 1/2; Dundenberg, 40 1/2; Ontario, 60 1/2; Eureka Con., 13 1/2; Quicksilver (bid), 60 1/2; Freeland, 40 1/2; Robinson Con., 22 1/2; Green Mountain, 29 1/2; Red Elephant, 12 1/2; Gold Strike, 30 1/2; Silver Cliff, 240 1/2; Glass-Pendery Con., Silver Nugget, 112 1/2; Climax, 50 1/2; Sutto, 112 1/2.

## The Cross-Examination of the Assassin.

Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

The assassin grew more and more restless and hot. "You're a mean man, Judge Porter; you're a bad man," he would shout. Judge Porter's very calmness and mildness seemed to harass him. The two men made an interesting contrast. Porter, with his large head, full high forehead, aquiline nose, graceful gray hair, and gray mustache, a piercing eye that seemed to read the prisoner through a handsome man with a contrivance bearing to personality intelligence and morality; while the other looked like the sum of all brutality and wickedness.

Guiteau faced the spectators for four hours to-day, and many of those present had an opportunity to study his face carefully for the first time. A comparison of it with a photograph shows that since his incarceration he has grown much more haggard, and his face has wasted. It is a curious fact that the right half of it seems better developed than the other. The forehead on the right side is higher and squarer, the eye is larger and well-shaped. On the left side the forehead seems to break down, the hair runs lower in places, the eye is considerably smaller, and has even a more depraved look than the other. His left eye is a striking feature. It is ill-shaped, blood-shot, menacing and ugly. His eyes look dark in the dim light of the court room, but they are really of a hideous pale blue. His head resembles a standing cube, the top of it being flat, the face and back of the head having a peculiar slant forward. His hair, short beard and eyebrows are of a dirty brown. His grin is one of the most repulsive things about the man. His lips scarcely move, and when they do they merely make a slit across his white teeth, while the demonic light comes into his eye, and the whole of the ragged, repulsive face lights up. When this grin enlarges to a snarl, the assassin glances about to see whether the spectators catch his joke and the picture is intensified. It is a face in which the eye can not find a redeeming feature anywhere.

Guiteau fought his way through the cross-examination with wonderful cunning. He saw the bearing of every one of Judge Porter's questions before it was concluded, and he would often break the rhetorical force of it by bursting in with some explanation designed to help him out. The skill with which he evaded many of the dilemmas Judge Porter offered excited astonishment. Every time, for example, that he refused to answer a question, Judge Porter inquired in the blandest manner whether he did so because it would criminate him, but he could never get him to acknowledge it. He always winced when the cross-examiner thrust the words "murder," "kill," "assassin," etc., at him. His pallor visibly increased. Some of Judge Porter's questions were put with great rhetorical effect. When on the subject of the pistol practice, he asked, "What became of the sapling?" referring to the sapling the assassin had made a target of. "Did it go down very much as Garfield did?" asked the judge, dwelling long on the last three words in a clear, musical voice, while a thrill of silent horror ran through the crowd.

## A Music Teacher Who is a King's Daughter.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

During a couple of days' sojourn last week in the city of Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., I accompanied a friend to his residence on Washington street. It was the gloomiest of fall days, and the bare trees that lined that noble avenue were dripping with wet from a cold rain that had fallen during the day. Among the few persons that we met was the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, although I was not told who she was until after she had passed. Her mother was Mme. Delataille, who was for many years the owner and occupant of a charming residence on a bend of the Indian river, near Evans' mills, a village ten miles north of Watertown, and who, as tradition says, while Bonaparte was a resident in that section of New York state, traveled with him to Europe as the wife of his private secretary. The daughter, Caroline, who is a lady of elegant

accomplishments and refinement, is the wife of Howell Benton, of the village of Ox-Bow, where they have resided for the past thirty years. The father of Benton, an able physician, settled as the pioneer doctor at the Ox-Bow, so called from a grand curve of the Otsego river, near the borders of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties. I was told that the Bentons are now residents of Watertown, and that Mrs. Benton, the daughter of a king, devotes her time to teaching a class of young ladies French, drawing and music, for which her skill and accomplishments eminently qualify her. She is said to bear a striking resemblance to her father, the ex-king Joseph, as well as to her aunt Caroline, the youngest of Napoleon's sisters, and wife of Murat, ex-king of Naples, after whom Mrs. Benton was named. Of that aunt Tallmadge said: "She had Cromwell's head on the shoulders of a pretty woman." Like her famous aunt, Mrs. Benton is said to be endowed with a resolute will, a vigorous understanding, lofty ideas and a flexible and delicate mind. Time, at least, has dealt leniently with her since I first saw her amid a group on the steps of her mansion at the Ox Bow, thirty years or so ago. She is somewhat stouter now than at that period. She has dark eyes, a noble, intellectual brow, "stamped with the hieroglyphics of a pensive sorrow," it may be, and her hair is unblanched by age, unless art has had something to do in preserving its natural hue.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Thurman will probably spend the winter in Washington.

Dr. Moran, who was Edgar A. Poe's physician, is to lecture on his last days.

Justice Stanley Matthews's daughters have left Washington for Wellesley college.

Sarah Orm Jewett, the novelist, is the daughter of a physician and a native of South Berwick, Maine.

Louisa M. Alcott was forty-nine years old on November 29. Amos Bronson Alcott, the transcendentalist, her venerable father, was eighty-two years of age at the same date.

Mr. L. S. Metcalf was inadvertently mentioned the other day as the editor of the North American Review. He is the business manager. Mr. A. Thorndike Rice is the editor and proprietor.

Judge Story's last has been executed in marble by his son, W. W. Story, of Rome, and by him presented to the United States supreme court. It has recently arrived, and when a suitable pedestal is provided for it will be placed in a good position of observation in the law library of the court. The bust represents its subject in the robe of a justice of the supreme court, the folds of which fall slightly open across the breast, revealing the clothing beneath and a ruffled shirt front.

A disease resembling diphtheria has broken out on the reservation near Olympia, Washington territory. Two deaths have occurred and fifty others are sick.

## MARRIED.



From Saturday's Daily.

## A BIT OF HISTORY.

## Probable Secret of the Decline in Robinson Stock.

## A Defective Title Said to be the Cause of the Difficulty.

For several weeks past the unaccountable decline in the stock of the Robinson mine has been the principal topic of discussion in the mining circles of Colorado and the east. Why this stock should decline from \$13 to \$4.50 in so short a space of time, is a problem that the most competent mining experts in the country have been unable to solve. Some of the best informed men in Colorado persist in asserting that the mine is as good as it ever was, and that the decline in the stock can in no way be attributed to the fact that the ore body in the mine is either depreciating in value or quantity. Only a few days ago, Hon. Henry R. Wolcott, manager of the Argo smelting works at Denver, stated to the representative of a Denver paper that he had confidence in the Robinson mine, and was fully convinced that it was still full of ore. Mr. Wolcott has upon several occasions visited the Robinson mine in a business capacity, and a statement coming as it does from a man of Mr. Wolcott's reputation and experience can be relied upon. The question then naturally arises if the body in the mine is as large and as valuable as ever, what explanation can be given for the downfall in stock?

A GAZETTE reporter yesterday while in conversation with an old pioneer and a man who has had twenty years' experience in Colorado mines heard a bit of inside and heretofore unpublished story concerning the celebrated Robinson mine which will to a great degree explain the mystery of the decline in its stock.

Among the early comers to Colorado was Charley Jones, a young man who left a pleasant home and loving parents in far off Vermont to seek a fortune in the new west. He did not come during the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 but followed soon afterward and the spring and summer of 1863 found him at work among the mines of Gilpin county, then the most valuable and promising district. It was here that Charley Jones sunk his first prospect hole and made his first strike in Colorado. He at first had poor success, but was finally rewarded for his labors by uncovering some rich mineral, which eventually developed in a paying mine. This mine he sold to the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, then a mining speculator in that locality, for \$25,000.

Jones had never possessed so much money before, and he was at a loss to know how to spend it. At that time a far-seeing man could place \$25,000 to a good advantage in Gilpin county, but Charley who was addicted to drinking, preferred to spend this money in dissipation and riotous living, and it is said of him, that he did not draw a sober breath until the last cent of the \$25,000 had disappeared. He did not grieve much over the loss of it, but again set earnestly to work, and before many months had passed over his head he struck another rich vein in the vicinity of Georgetown, which realized him \$10,000. This amount like the \$25,000, was soon spent in dissipation, and Jones was once again a penniless man. For some time thereafter he was entirely lost to the mining associates with whom he had mingled in the Gilpin district, and it is presumed that he went from there to the San Juan, which was at that time opening up.

Years passed by during which time none of Charley's old friends knew where he was or whether he was in existence at all. Some time during the early part of 1870 he turned up in his old haunts where he remained only a short time and then went to southern Colorado. It was here that he in after years discovered the several claims which now compose the group owned by the Silver Wing Mining company, the stock of which is owned almost entirely by Colorado Springs parties. Jones was originally a one-third owner of the Silver Wing property, but during the winter following its discovery he bartered off his interest to a Colorado Springs man for his winter's whiskey.

When the excitement broke out in Leadville, Charley Jones was among the first to be found there, but whether he became the owner of any property there is not known. It was here that Charley Jones was grubstaked by the late Governor Robinson, and started out on a prospecting tour. Subsequently he discovered the group of mines which now constitute the celebrated Robinson property. His grub-stake right gave him a one-third interest in the property, and after years of poverty and starvation, Charley Jones was again a man of wealth. He could not stand prosperity, and he again gave himself up to hard drinking and his life was for months one of continued dissipation. Early one day Charley stepped into a Leadville saloon and called for his usual morning drink. It was noticed that he took a much larger one than customary. He stepped from the bar to the stove and seated himself in a large arm chair where he was afterward found dead.

It was supposed at the time of his death that he was a man without relatives, and the question arose as to what disposition should be made of his interest in the Robinson mine, which was then shipping ore in quantities and paying largely. After some considerable inquiry and correspondence it was ascertained that at the home in Vermont where Jones had left years before were two sisters in destitute circumstances. These sisters were apprised of the property which was left by their brother, and upon certain representations were prevailed upon to sell the same to Governor Robinson in consideration of the receipt of \$1,200.

This purchase was made with the supposition that the two sisters were the only two living heirs to the estate of Charley Jones. No sooner had the purchase of Jones' interest been accomplished than the mines, a one-third

interest in which had been bought for the paltry sum of \$1,200, were formed into a company, the capital stock of which was placed at \$10,000,000. This company, the Robinson Consolidated, was then, and is to day, considered the most valuable and best paying mine in Colorado.

It now transpires that other heirs than the two sisters are in existence whose interests have been bought up by several prominent Leadville mine owners. Combined with these men is Captain Jacques a former owner of one of the mines composing the Robinson group who claims that he was defrauded out of his interest in the mine. It has been quietly known for the past week or ten days, that Captain Jacques and the other gentlemen referred to have declared their intentions of entering suit for the recovery of a large interest in the mine, and we learn from good authority that this cause alone is the secret of the decline in stock, and not on account of the shrinkage of ore in the mine.

## TAPPING THE TILL.

## Sagendorf's Drug Store Entered and Sixty Dollars Stolen.

During Thursday night some one effected an entrance to Sagendorf's drug store and took from the drawer about sixty dollars in money. It is surmised that the deed was done by a young colored boy who has for several weeks past been employed about the premises. How he effected an entrance to the store is not exactly known, but it is presumed that he crept through one of the cellar windows. Suspicion does not alone rest upon the boy, the police being rather inclined to think that some one else planned and helped him to commit the theft. So large an amount of money as sixty dollars is seldom left in the drawer, it being the custom of the clerk to remove it and place it in the safe, but upon this occasion it was neglected.

The boy who is suspected has heretofore conducted himself in an honest and upright manner, and came from Kentucky upon a short time ago.

Captain J. M. Gliven came in from his ranch yesterday morning.

The north end petition has been forwarded to Postmaster General James.

General Cameron went through the city yesterday on his way to Denver.

The ticket sales at the Colorado Springs depot during the month of November amounted to nearly \$10,000.

Joseph Davidson was up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning for drunkenness. He was fined five dollars and costs.

Mr. R. S. Shaw, formerly engaged in the grocery business in this city, arrived from the east on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Ellison is confined to the house by an attack of sickness, and has been compelled to relinquish his duties at the depot for a few days.

Mr. A. C. Pierson wishes us to announce to his friends that he will spend the winter in Colorado Springs, and purposes opening a music class.

The programme as carried out at the meeting of the Polymian club at the public school last evening was very interesting. The musical part of the programme especially was well rendered.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 tf

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's porous plaster. Price 25 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. E. Robinson, agent.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

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## R. N. CLARK.

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## LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Between this city and Edgerton, a package containing household linen, also a carpet. Any information left at this office that will secure their return will be liberally paid for. dwt-25 tf

## To the Public.

SANBORN, BENT CO., COLO. This is to certify that Mr. Robert M. Davids who is with me is not a partner, and that I will not recognize any contract or pay any debts made by the said Robert M. Davids. Wm. C. Smith. Geo. C. Smith.

## Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the county court within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, dated the twenty-third day of November, A.D. 1881, in favor of Graham Ode, plaintiff, and against Lucius Morely, defendant, and to me directed, wherein I am commanded to make the sum of nineteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifteen cents (\$1,964.15) debt, and the sum of thirty-five dollars and forty cents (\$35.40) costs, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, claim, interest, estate and property of the above named defendant, Lucius Morely, in and to the following described real estate situate in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lot number nine in block number one hundred and eleven (111), and all improvements thereon, which I will on Saturday, the seventeenth day of December, A.D. 1881, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun of the same day at the front door of the court house, that being the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Lucius Morely of, in and to the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs.

Dated, this 23rd day of November, A.D. 1881. By L. C. Dana, Under Sheriff. WDS

## A Signal Evidence of Health

Is a rapidly recurring action of the bowels. With the due performance of this function are united good digestion, pure and active circulation of the blood, and an adequate secretion of healthy bile, which secures the conditions designed for it by nature. The performance of these co-operative functions, insuring permanent health and vigor, may, if interrupted, speedily be restored by a course of the Bitters, which, by its action, restores the bowels to their normal condition, and thus prevents the violent, weakening reaction always to be anticipated from a drastic purgative. The cheering effect, associated with the use of many ill-advised persons with thoroughness as its essential, is ruinous to the stomach and intestines, organs that are, on the contrary, invigorated by the Bitters, which is moreover, a superior preventive and remedy for fever and ague, and a proven specific for rheumatism, debility and kidney inactivity. dwt-2-ly

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Friday, December 3, 1881, viz: Henry A. Curtis, D. S. No. 6,169, for the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 17, town 13 S., range 50 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Bean, T. N. Nickell, A. Anthony, and Samuel Thompson, of Florissant, Colorado. wlm-55

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., November 10, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, December 10th, 1881, viz:

James O. Phillips, homestead entry No. 159, for the S. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, sec. 3, and N. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4, sec. 10, town 11 S., range 63 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. G. Tibbets, D. M. Holden, James Hamblin, and W. H. Gumm, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Elizabeth M. McIntosh, homestead entry No. 847, for the E. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 and S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, sec. 1, town 15 S., range 67 W. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. E. Johnson, J. M. Dorr, M. L. Dorr, and W. G. Hopkins, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

George Newbrough, D. S. No. 557, for the E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, sec. 10, and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, sec. 13, town 13 S., range 63 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. McShane, George Frost, B. F. Roberts, and Robert Atkins, all of Monument, El Paso county, Colorado. wlm-55

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

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This preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay.

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The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our alchemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs, that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures.

Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge any article that is brought or sent propit to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, &c., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice."

The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

The Cincinnati Feed company, 498 West Seventh street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling preserved meat, preserving and shipping its feed to all parts of the country. Meat unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for any length of time.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who do not doubt any of these facts, who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August, and sold November 1st; \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webster, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$8,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. R. Gaylord, 80 La Salle St., Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1 1/2c per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a test package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail—many by telegraph.

"First come first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return money. Our correspondence is very large we have all we can do to attend to the

shipping of orders and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore, we cannot give attention to letters which do



down through the pistol barrels, splitting the rifle ball upon the razor's edge and both glass balls on the right and left. A remarkable feat was performed by the escapee of location. Then a loaded pistol was fired diagonally from where Otto stood. The balls were set swinging in contrary

"I yield to you; but had it not been for you and the words of the Almighty, the wretch should not have lived an hour."

in summer, never colder in winter; there are scores of such springs in the park. No wonder that the willow copses are so full of shining leaf, that ferns lie matted on the ground, and that flowers and grapes grow lush and rioting everywhere.

A wax-work figure of Franklin, on exhibition in France, is labeled: "Franklin, inventor of electricity. \* \* This savant, after having made seven voyages around the world, died on the Sandwich Islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a single fragment was ever recovered."

Without a moment given to reflection, and carried away, as it were, by the enthusiasm of the girl, he hastily retired a few paces and

son, and the happy couple laughing  
imagined that as her eyes rested upon them  
they would roll up in holy horror, and that  
be filled with lamentations for "that girl!"



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unalloyed content the more prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed, its harvests have been plentiful, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Save for the correspondence to which I shall hereafter refer in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama little has occurred worth mention in diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British government paying in the sum of \$15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspic Bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims.

The participation of America in the exhibition at Melbourne and Sydney will be approximately mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to congress. They will disclose the readiness of our country to make successful competition and open new fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his force upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of hostile Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with alien Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of the French republic, and descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots who were allies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bi-national conference held during the summer at Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exposition and congress also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department, with the exception of the almost distinctively American field of achievement, have won several awards, and I recommend that congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorable commissioner and delegates.

No new question respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year. Causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in Yorktown to festivities and their subsequent reception by the American kinsmen strikingly evinced the ties of the good will which unite the German people and our own. Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of the commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is worthy of attention. The bark Masou, bound for Japan, entered Manila in distress, and is there sought to be confiscated under Spanish revenue laws for shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though an effort for her relief has thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole affair will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The senate resolution of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which in turn has expressed sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the same consideration which is due them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially useful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this government.

Consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year.

At the Geographical congress of Venice, the Boniface congress of Milan and the Nice congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens duly accepted in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies, as reported hitherto from Holland, has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter will be favorably concluded.

The injury to life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the porte looking particularly to the proper protection of American missionaries in the empire. The consular agent at Constantinople, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed although this government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice be done.

The Swiss government has solicited the offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not represented. This request has, within proper limit, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the communities of emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privileges have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European states.

The friendship of the United States and New Mexico has been constantly maintained. The government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages

which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier, and to suppress the forays on the reservations on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighborhood states of Central America are preserved internal peace, and their outward relation toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interest to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between these states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rican government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries providing that the post of arbitrator should be offered successively to the king of the Belgians, the king of Spain and the president of the Argentine Confederation. The king of the Belgians has declined to act but I am not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagements with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent allow of rights, and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement so as to intimate them to the Belgian government.

## PANAMA CANAL.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has never been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to the practical execution of it. The negotiations to this end after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the power which was assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a fortified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join a guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation, as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reason which made the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a slur upon the honor and authority of the United States. The probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as awarding room for a share in the guarantee which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her majesty's government the modification of the instrument and the abrogation of such clauses as do not comport with the obligations of the United States toward Colombia, or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

## SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are, in my judgment, dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent and calculated to destroy the best element of our own peace. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries, there has been serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them and furnished with general instructions which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers to friendly relations.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far recovered. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this government, as the neighbor and the largest of the creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French government, with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I regret that the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages have been derived, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American lines of communication between Brazilian ports and our own. Through the efforts of our minister resident at Buenos Ayres and the United States minister at Santiago, a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili, disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our government has been offered the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent.

## JAPAN AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the western system can't fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves as the chief pacific powers.

## CHINESE RELATIONS.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese government at the request of the United States conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interest and susceptibilities of that government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. Those clauses of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens on the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest which our people and government have in the commendable efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire east. A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the judicial functions

conferred on our ministers and consuls. The incident, trial and conviction in the consular court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the government to institute a careful examination of the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel Ross was subject to the laws of that service and to the jurisdiction of the United States consular authorities. I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the executive on the attention of congress that the deduction of such amount as may be found due American citizens, the balance of the indemnity funds heretofore obtained from China and Japan and which are now in the hands of the state department, be returned to the governments of those countries.

## VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Relations of unfriendly amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway. And this may also be said of Greece and Ecuador, although our relations with these states have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito. It seems expedient to restore those missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Ecuador, which is likely, within the near future, to play an important part among the nations of the South Pacific.

The state department still continues to publish to the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for those publications with special reference to the cotton and cotton goods trade of the world. The international sanitary conference, for which, in 1879, congress made provision, assembled in this city early in January last, and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participants, however, the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the state department.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

As pertinent to this general subject, I call your attention to the operations of the national board of health, established by act of congress, approved March 3d, 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the acts of June 2d in the same year. By the last named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States or from one state into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor, has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic diseases, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

The international sanitary conference, to which I have referred adopted a form for a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter ports of the countries whose representatives participated in the deliberations. This form has been prescribed by the national board of health and incorporated with its rules and regulations which has been approved by me in pursuance of the law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserves the attention of congress.

The report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary resources from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were: Customs, \$109,159,076.03; from internal revenue, \$135,264,885.51; from public lands, \$1,231,803.17; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$9,116,113.72; from payment of interest by Pacific Railway companies, \$810,833.30; from sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies, \$895,180.54; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1,225,514.86; from consular fees, letters patent and lands, \$2,244,984.00; from proceeds of sale of government property, \$20,217.40; from profit on coinage, \$3,468,485.40; from revenue of the District of Columbia, \$2,016,190.33; from miscellaneous sources, \$2,206,880.13. Total ordinary receipts, \$360,782,297.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, \$17,041,777.10; for foreign intercourse, \$1,098,954.03; for Indians, \$6,514,161; for pensions, \$3,050,470.62; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$40,496,480.55; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yard, \$15,680,671.66; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$41,837,280.51; for expenditures on the account of the District of Columbia, \$3,353,508,741.18; for premium on bonds purchased, \$1,062,948.78; total ordinary expenditures, \$260,712,882.08, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,415.21, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$74,371,390.00; fractional currency for the sinking fund, \$109,001.05; loan of February, 1881, \$7,418,000; ten tenths of 1881, \$2,016,150.65; five tenths of 1882, \$373,000; consols of 1883, \$148,150.00; consols of 1887, \$150,150.00; consols of 1888, \$33,740,000; loan, compound interest and other notes, \$1,883,000; and the increase of cash in the treasury, \$14,677,020.89. Total, \$109,069,404.98. The amount of the sinking fund for the year amount to \$90,786,064.00, which includes a balance of \$49,817,128.78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of \$74,480,201.05 was applied to this fund which left a deficit of \$16,308,873.47. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was \$30,352,001.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach \$400,000,000, and the expenditures \$370,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$30,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt. I approve the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About sixty-six millions of them are now outstanding. They formed an unnecessary addition to the paper currency and a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks.

## SILVER COINAGE.

In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the treasury department has monthly caused at least two millions of dollars in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two million of these dollars have already been coined, while only about \$84,000,000 are in circulation. For the reasons which he

specifies, I concur in the secretary's recommendation that the provision for the coinage of a fixed amount of each be repealed; that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand. The secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency, except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of banks on the occasion referred to in the secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding, only eighty thousand have been retired in the past year. The suggestion that this amount be properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval; as also does the suggestion of the secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the southern district of New York, by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against the collector.

## REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was \$198,159,076.03, an increase of \$11,687,611.42 over that of last year. \$188,008,562.39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving \$50,151,113.63 as the amount collected at the other ports of the country. Of this sum \$47,977,137.63 was collected on sugar and molasses, \$27,238,634.78 on wool and its manufactures, \$21,403,534.94 on iron and steel and manufactures, \$19,103,690.58 on manufactures of silk, \$12,418,111.91 on manufactures of cotton, and \$48,469,443.04 on wines and spirits, making a total revenue from these sources of \$138,068,721.87.

The expenses of collection for the past year were \$6,419,345.20, an increase over last year of \$387,410.04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the preceding year, the gross value of the imports, including free goods, decreased over twenty-five millions of dollars. The marked decrease was in the value of the manufactures of wool, \$140,236.83, and in that of scrap and pig iron, \$128,106.71. The value of imports of sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$7,457,474, of steel rails \$4,345,921, of barley \$2,154,204, and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., \$920,040.

The total imports of all sorts of merchandise were \$649,646,695, an excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$269,712,718. Aggregating the exports and imports of the year, the increase of \$60,678,868 in the value of exports of merchandise and a decrease of \$35,290,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports for ten years previous to June 30th, 1873, was \$104,800,922; but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,180,568,108, an annual average of \$186,773,017. The specie value of the exports of the domestic merchandise was \$576,610,473 in 1870 and \$589,925,947 in 1881, an increase of \$13,315,474 or 2.3 per cent.

The value of the imports was \$435,958,408 in 1870, and \$482,664,038 in 1881, an increase of \$46,705,630 or 10.7 per cent. During each year from 1863 to 1879 inclusive the exports of specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to \$22,304,902, but during the year ending June 30th, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by \$75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was \$18,168,050.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury, the attention of congress was called to the fact that \$469,651,050 in five per cent bonds, and \$303,573,750 in six per cent bonds, would become redeemable during the year, and congress was asked to refund these bonds at a lower interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the secretary of the treasury in April last notified the holders of the \$105,000,400 six per cent bonds then outstanding, that the bonds would be paid at par on the first day of July following, or that they might be "continued" at the pleasure of the government, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum. Under this notice \$178,058,150 of the six per cent bonds were continued at the lower rate, and \$17,695,250 were redeemed.

In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the \$439,341,350 of five per cent bonds then outstanding, and of those \$401,805,000 were continued at three and one-half per cent per annum and \$38,336,450 redeemed. The six per cent bonds of the loan of February 8, 1861, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to \$14,125,000, having matured during the year the secretary gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the treasury revenues. There have also been redeemed at par \$16,179,000 of the three and one-half per cent continued bonds making a total of bonds redeemed on which have ceased to bear interest. The reduction of the annual interest on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one-half per cent, \$10,473,952.27; by redemption of bonds, \$6,352,340; total, \$16,826,292.25. The three and one-half per cent bonds being payable at the pleasure of the government are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Lower rates of interest than they now bear, I agree with the secretary of the treasury, that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter of congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must year by year increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population was but slightly exceeded thirty millions; by the census of 1880 it is found to exceed fifty millions. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt would be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service may this be readily effected. I hereby agree with the secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such article. The intention of the latter tax was desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the secretary of the treasury, that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may, with propriety be repealed, and the law, also, by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course in the present condition of our revenues. The tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was deemed neces-

sary on account of the war, and was never excepted, I believe, even in its greatest exigencies, bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the treasurer of the United States bonds of the general government. The interest upon these bonds which, at the time when the tax was imposed, was six per cent, is now, in most instances, three and one-half per cent; and besides the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on the circulation, but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the comptroller of the currency. It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the scale of taxation upon liquors and tobacco is advisable, and especially in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of the arrears of pensions. A comparison however of the amount under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue.

The tariff laws also need revision but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission such as was lately approved by the senate and is now recommended by the secretary of the treasury would doubtless lighten the labors of congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

## THE ARMY.

The accompanying report of the secretary of war will make known the operations of the department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army without adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to thirty thousand, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on a very shifting frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and to protect new settlements, to protect settlers and their property against the Indians and the Indians against the encroachments of intruders, and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that when an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over a great distance, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier the troops have been actively employed in the collection of Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations, that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall, that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some Apaches while some have escaped and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for Indians. A large military force at great expense now required to patrol the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory; the only punishment that at present can be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine, which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

The separate organization of the signal service is urged by the secretary of war and a full statement of the advantage of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the chief signal officer. A detail of the usual work performed by the signal corps and the weather bureau is also given in that report. I ask attention to a statement of the secretary of war regarding the requisitions made by the Indian bureau upon the subsistence department of the army for the annual support of bands of Indian tribes, which applications are denied. The war department should not be left by reason of inadequate provisions for the Indian bureau to contribute for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the chief engineer furnishes a detailed account of operations for improvement of rivers and harbors. I recommend your attention to the suggestions contained in this report. In regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our defenses, I recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, the proposed free bridge over the Potomac river at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the department building and other recommendations of the secretary of war which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$42,122,201.39; the appropriations for the year 1882 were \$44,889,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are \$44,641,256.01.

## THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the condition of that branch of service and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the advisory board which convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessity of this government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough reorganization of our navy. With full appreciation of the facts that compliance with the suggestion of the head of the department and of the advisory board must involve a large expense of the public money I earnestly recommend such appropriations as will accomplish that which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than withholding means necessary to accomplish objects entrusted by the constitution to the national legislature. One of these objects and one which is of paramount importance is drafted by our fundamental law to be the provision for the common defense. Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments relations of honorable peace and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the republic; but if we read the teaching of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms only can save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people nor have we any excuse to distrust the friendly professions of our government, but for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten in the future we

must be prepared to force any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression, to protect by distribution of our ships of war the highway of commerce, the varied interests of our foreign trade, and the person and property of our citizens abroad, to maintain every right the honor of our flag and rightfully claim to the nations of the world.

## POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the postmaster general is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were \$39,850,510.55. The receipts from the money order business were \$295,581.80, making a total of \$39,755,397.37. The expenditures for the fiscal year were \$39,251,736.40. The whole number of letters mailed in this country for the last fiscal year exceeded one thousand million. The registered system is reported to be in excellent condition, having been remodelled during the past four years with good results. The amount of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year was \$712,882.50, an increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of \$845,448.40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919, of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit.

## MONEY ORDERS.

The operations of the money order system are multiplying yearly under the impulse of immigration, of the rapid development of the newer states and territories and consequent demand of additional means of inter-communication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money order offices have been established, making the total 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money order business aggregated in sales \$105,075,799.32. A modification of the system is suggested reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding five dollars from ten cents to five cents, and making the maximum one hundred dollars in place of fifty dollars. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the postoffice department is recommended in view of the fact that their value exceeds \$1,000,000.

The attention of congress is again pointed to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories in connection with the postoffice department.

## COST OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 66,249 miles and in cost \$1,114,884, while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles and in cost \$134,054. The so-called "cheap" routes have been decreased in length 3,940 miles and in cost \$384,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star routes must, therefore, rapidly decrease in the western states and territories.

The postmaster-general, however, calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the railway mail service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self-sustaining. Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the postal union. I now include all those which have an organized postal service except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and the British colonies in Australia. As has been already stated, great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the Star route service and the postoffice department have resulted in the presentation of indelible marks upon persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government and upon the eminent counsel, before my accession to the presidency, was called to their assistance, the duty of pressing with the utmost vigor of the law, all frauds which may be found charged with frauds in the postal service.

## NEW COURTS.

The acting attorney general calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of courts of justice, necessarily due to the large increase of business, especially the supreme court. Litigation in our federal courts has become greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributed to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of the judicial tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no ground for believing that the business of the United States courts will ever be less than it is at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bar and the public. In view of the fact that congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to delay.

It is hoped that your deliberations will result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened courts. The acting attorney-general also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the territory of Arizona. A large number of armed desperadoes, known as the "Cochise" band, numbering from fifty to one hundred men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality which the local authorities have been unable to suppress. The depredations of these "boys" have also been extended into Mexico, with the marauders reach from the Mexican frontier. With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectively. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the territorial authorities. But in view of the consideration, whether acts of violence, whether committed by individuals or by bands, should be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to have been within the scope of the law (revenue statutes, section 5,303) forbidding military depredations or encroachments against friendly States, but in view of the speedy assembling of the body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It perhaps will be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our territory of brigandage and armed raiding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens shall be punishable offenses against the United States. In the event of a request from the territorial government for protection, the United States against domestic violence, this government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 38, passed at the time territorial governments received their attention from the United States to state government, has been amended by the act of 1807, chapter 38, which also provides that the law should remain in force until, in revision of the statutes, it was dropped. I am now unable to determine whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me, the territory should be offered the protection which is accorded to states by the constitution. I suggest legislation which may provide as to the policy of the recent legislation which the army has ceased to be a part of the postal service, an exception might be



made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged right against which legislation was aimed. From sparseness of the population and other circumstances, it is often quite impracticable to summon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the interior with accompanying documents presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of congress in its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the government, it is but too true that an effort has been made to solve it in one serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makeshifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the earlier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural at a time when the national territory seemed almost limitless and contained many millions of acres, far south of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which more than ought else has been the fruitful source of our Indian complications.

I refer of course to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities, of regulating them by treaty stipulations, of reserving to them large tracts of land in the west, of encouraging them to live undisturbed by any earnest and well-directed efforts to bring them under the influence of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy have grown apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of reservations the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds from which they have again been dislodged whenever their new-found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier colonies by which they have often been succeeded, have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is needless to discuss here which of them have been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space in the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appalling fact that thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem. It had, until within the past few years, seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago, but the government has of late been cautiously and steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results, and which, in my judgment, is likely, if congress and the executive accord in its support, to relieve us ere long from the difficulty which has hitherto beset us. For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holding to their responsibilities, there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have already been called to the attention of congress and have received to some extent its consideration.

First.—I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various states and territories applicable to the Indian reservation within their borders. Extending the laws of the territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes to the Indian should receive the protection of the law. It should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for the privilege of his exercise. It would be very valuable in progress toward civilization.

Second.—Of even greater importance is a bill which has been frequently recommended by my predecessors and myself, and which has been from time to time introduced in both houses of congress. The enactment of a law permitting the allotment of a reasonable quantity of land secured to them by patent for their own protection, and which is inalienable from twenty to thirty-five years is desired for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such consideration action on the part of the government, there is reason to believe the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations and to engage at once in agriculture. It is now for their best interests to compel their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the assurance of permanent title to the soil they can be led to engage in the occupation of tilling the soil. The well-founded reports of their increased interest in husbandry justify the hope that the enactment of such a statute as I have recommended would be at once attended with gratifying results.

Third.—The severalty system would have a direct and powerful influence towards dissolving the tribal bond which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which bids so strong to perpetuate it. I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confidence that such a course is consistent with the best economy even among the most uncivilized Indian tribes. There is reported to be a general desire on the part of the chiefs and older members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate, in view of the fact that during the past years the whites who have been at the command of the interior department for the purpose of Indian instruction have proved utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of these institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others and of more potent for good than the day schools on the reservation, as pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of outer life and are brought into constant contact with civilization.

There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest, but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed fully in the reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

#### THE MORMON EVIL.

For many years the executive in his annual message to congress has called attention to the necessity of stringent legislation for the repression of polygamy in the territories, especially in Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so repugnant to the moral and religious sense of Christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that territory, there has been in very recent instances been enforced, for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon faith, which rests upon polygamy as its cornerstone, have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona and other of the western territories, is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon congress and the executive the duty of opposing this barbarous system and of preventing its spread under the constitution and law.

they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstacles the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish violation of the law. Prominent among these obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant conviction, even in the case of most notorious offenders. Your attention is called to the decision of the supreme court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who has been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that territory makes punishment of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passing of an act providing that in the territories of these United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I think it is an excellent legislation by which any person who solemnizes a marriage in any of the territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the supreme court of the territory, unless congress may devise other practicable measure for advancing the difficulties which have hitherto ended efforts to suppress the iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any law and discreet measure which may be proposed to that end.

#### EDUCATION.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measure calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends have ever been regarded with indifference by congress or the executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. The new expedient occasioned by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands, or by some other course, the government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by the war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the commissioner of education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by legislative action, which generally should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the national government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in the different states according to the ratio of the illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its separate benefits.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The report of the commissioner of agricultural exhibits gives the results of the experiments which that department has been engaged on during the past year and makes an important suggestion in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population and the consequent addition to the numbers of those engaged in the pursuit of husbandry are giving this department a growing dignity and importance. The commissioner's suggestion touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserves a mention as it more and more becomes a matter of the interest which is created to promote.

#### PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions, that since 1860, 789,063 original pension claims have been filed; 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll; 73,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being over thirteen per cent. of the whole number of claims submitted. There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 23,704 of which were filed prior to July 1st, 1880. These, when allowed, will involve payment of arrears from the date of discharge in case of an invalid, and from date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that fifteen per cent. of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 34,040 cases, and the probable adjustment of about 193,000 claims, all of which involves the payment of arrears of pensions which, with the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same and no new business intervening, this number of claims, 193,000, could be acted upon in a period of six years; and taking the first of January, 1884, as the arrears period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment on it the sum of \$1,135. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions we find \$250,000,000 as the sum required for first payment. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1st, 1880, and are now pending and entitled to the benefit of the arrears act. From this amount may be deducted from ten to fifteen millions for cases where the claimant dying there is no person who under the law would be entitled to such pensions. This leaves \$235,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 38,000 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending; which must receive attention as current business, but which don't involve payment of any arrears beyond that of the date of the filing of the claim. Of this number it is estimated 88 per cent will be allowed, and it has been stated that with the present force of the pension bureau, 975 clerks, it is estimated it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the commissioner of pensions that by an addition of 250 clerks, increasing the adjudication force, rather than the mechanical, he had no doubt the amount of work could be accomplished so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the consideration of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the pension office it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on file for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the government to meet the demands for arrears for pensions is an admonition to congress and the executive to give courteous consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,200 leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appointments for the prevention of fraud.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of congress may seem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In my letter accepting the nomination I stated that in my judgment, "no man should have an office, the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but general opinion has been evenly divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational attainments above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the test that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Regulations governing removals should be so framed as to be practically filled by the promotion of "worthy efficient officers." The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all "official misconduct" should be prompt and thorough.

The views expressed in the foregoing letters are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best method of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness is not open to dispute, but the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectively ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variation of details, has lately been before congress and the executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. It contains certain exceptions which need not here be specified. This plan would refer to admission to the service only to the lowest grade and would accordingly demand the lowest grades in higher positions, should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars its conformity with the existing civil service of Great Britain and the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument that has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are:

First.—Tenure of office, which is substantially a life tenure.

Second.—A limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or over are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded.

Third.—Allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate these from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is the selection of men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that earning and upon it, they need never leave it; and that after voluntary retirement, they shall be recipients of an annual pension. That this system as an entirety seems to be generally conceded by those who once opposed its adoption by a statute which should incorporate all its essential features, I should be bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted, even by those, impressed as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which are in the present method of appointment.

For example, the English rule, which shuts out persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system. It is desirable that the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test, and under similar conditions it may be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its least rank. There are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil service. Prominent among them are probably industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, mainly deference to superior officers and many considerations for laborers. The absence of these traits is not supplied by wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success of such a contest therefore an indispensable condition of public employment would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the other applicants even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan which has been so extensively and successfully employed already and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its earnest supporters. But it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years, to young men fresh from school and college, would be likely to exalt mere intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance.

Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the government above the lowest grade except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the executive and the principles of the dominant party. To offer encouragement to the faithful by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit it is much to be desired, but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service. There are many persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite to higher posts of duty, and besides, the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a governmental bureau has been long continued, is so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting the changes required by the public service. The infusion of new blood from time to time in the middle rank of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of great importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order of the council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and courteous scrutiny of its workings that five years later it took its present shape. The council a select committee of the house of commons made a report to that body in 1869, and it was by the approval of the competitive method, deprecated, nevertheless, the precept of its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success.

The results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may probably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and it may be advisable to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertain characteristics and attainments of candidates in these particulars, which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If congress should deem it advisable, at the present session, to establish a competitive examination for admission to the service, no doubt such reasons as have been given shall not deter us from giving the measure my earnest support. And I urgently recommend should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of \$25,000 per year be made for the enforcement of section 1753 of the revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provision of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling in justice to the present civil servants of the government to dissent from the subject without declaring my dissent to the severe and almost unrelenting censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt is the statement which has been often been made and widely circulated, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the majority of the employees of the government are in my judgment deserving of the highest commendation.

#### OUR SHIPPING.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprise that so little is being done to protect our navigation interest and to improve our shipping. Imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or value. There must be peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest by the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sails have brought a great revolution in the trade of the world but these changes could not have been adverse, if we had given to the navigation interests a share of the aid in protection which has been wisely bestowed upon our manufactures. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of congress with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude and further reaching importance can engage their attention. In 1875 the supreme court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain states, which imposed upon ship owners or consignees a tax of one dollar and a half for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or in lieu thereof to indemnify the state and local authorities against expense for the further relief or support of such passengers. Since that decision which has been wisely followed by our states, the number of immigrants has fallen on the states at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants, immediately upon their arrival, proceed to the inland states and territories to seek permanent homes, it is manifestly unjust to impose upon the state whose shores they first touch the burden which it now bears for this reason.

#### ABOUT ALASKA.

I regret to state that the people of Alaska have reason to complain that they are as yet unprotected with any form of government by which life or property can be protected. While the extent of its population does not justify the application of the costly machinery of territorial administration there is immediate necessity for constructing such a form of government as will promote the education of the people and serve the administration of justice.

#### CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The senate at last session passed a bill to provide for the construction of a building for the library of congress, but it failed to become law. The provision of such ample protection for this great collection of books and the copyright department connected with it, is become a subject of national importance and should receive prompt attention.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, herewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of affairs of the district. The vital importance of legislation for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor levees along the Potomac river front is presented. In their present condition, these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city, and they greatly mar the general aspect of the park in which stands the Washington monument. This improvement would add to that park and the park south of the executive mansion, a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a nuisance into an attractive landscape extending along the river front. They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such places as may be convenient for public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply which seriously affects the material prosperity and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for president was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election which will render unnecessary a resort to an expedient of temporary character for the determination of a question on contested returns.

#### IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Questions which concern the very existence of the government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late president, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the constitution in the fifth clause of its first section that in case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, assassination or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the vice president shall become president. What is the intention of the constitution in specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office?" Is the inability to long continued intellectual incapacity or has it broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the president whose inability is the subject of inquiry any voice in determining whether or not it exist or is the discussion of that momentous and delicate question confined to the vice president? Or is it contemplated by the constitution that congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? By what tenure does the vice president continue

as president? The remainder of the four years term, or would the elected president, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office? And, if having such lawful authority he should exercise it, would the vice president be thereupon empowered to give up his powers and duties as such. I cannot doubt that the important question will receive your early and thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibility which has so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and prosperity of its people.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

Wayne MacVear's reasons for resigning, as given in our dispatches, will strike the fair-minded reader as sufficient and good.

Our Washington dispatches state that our representative is likely to be made chairman of the committee on public land. This is highly probable. Judge Belford was one of the first and most persistent supporters of Mr. Keifer and deserves reward.

And still Mr. Chaffee's name is not mentioned in our Washington dispatches for a cabinet position. As the News and Chieflain are writing up no more Washington dispatches, we are left strangely in the dark about the fortunes of this great man. It must be, however, that he has got the portfolio of the interior department, and that Secretary Kirkwood is only holding his proxy.

The official returns for the election of a district attorney in the fourth judicial district, are as follows:  
Charles C. Holbrook, R. 3,875  
Michael J. Bartley, D. 2,575  
Holbrook's majority 1,300  
This is a very handsome majority and shows that the nomination of Mr. Holbrook was a wise one.

The Silver Cliff Republican calls the writer of the Washington dispatches of the Denver News a crank. Nothing has happened, yet that was predicted, and nothing that has happened was predicted. They have been on the whole the most reliable information yet given by any Colorado paper, and will injure the standing of the News. Partisan feeling must show itself on the editorial page, but it can't be too evident on the news page without causing great loss of confidence in the honesty of the management.

Probably the only recommendation in the president's message which will be unpopular in the west, is the one relating to coinage and coin certificates. There is no reason why the existing free coinage law should be tampered with.—[Denver Republican.]

There is now no free coinage law. Besides the coinage is limited. What the president suggested was to suspend for the present the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, which is

not collected free but at a government profit of about 15 per cent. This is also the recommendation of Mr. Darchard, the director of the mint, who was known in congress as a strong silver man. As for the silver certificates, our currency does not need them. It is one of the means of inflation which we can now afford to cut off. Neither one of these measures is likely to affect materially our silver interests. Any depreciation, if there is any, will be but temporary. This depreciation will frighten and hurt England and the Latin Union more than it will us. It will compel them to take some action. Heretofore these countries have expected us to keep up the price of silver and have done nothing themselves. Now they will feel that they themselves have some responsibility in the matter. The general result of this policy will be to raise the price of silver and thus inure to the benefit of Colorado silver mines. Our commissioner at the late international monetary conference all came to the conclusion that if we should stop immediately the coinage of silver, it would compel European countries to take some action to keep up the price of silver and therefore advised it.

The official canvass of the votes on the capital question was as follows:  
Denver 20,214  
Pueblo 6,087  
Colorado Springs 4,791  
Canon City 2,788  
Salida 425  
Scattering 529  
Total 45,407  
This gives Denver a majority over all of 14,000. Pueblo stands second in the race and Colorado Springs third. Pueblo's splendid support in Custer, and her large vote in her own county put her ahead of Colorado Springs. We had the most general support in the state of any city outside of Denver. We stood first in El Paso, of course, and second in the following counties: Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Elbert, Fremont, Gilpin, Gunnison, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Las Animas, Park, Pitkin, Routt and Weld. Pueblo stood first in Bent, Custer, Costilla, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Pueblo and San Juan counties, and second in Conejos, Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, Rio Grande and Summit counties. But these facts have only a pathetic interest now.

Frank C. Goudy, formerly of this city, made a fine run as a candidate for district attorney of the sixth district. His majority is 1,578. Judge Burris was also elected in the same district by a majority of 792.

The Denver News and Pueblo Chieflain ought to publish special dispatches stating that ex-Senator Chaffee was appointed yesterday secretary of the interior. This will be as truthful and as generally believed as the other Washington dispatches.

## Move the Postoffice!

But you Cannot Keep the Customers from Still Thronging Into

A. SUTTON & CO.'S

## CLOTHING STORE,

In the Opera House Block,

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy Fine

## Business Suits, Hats, Caps and Gloves.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

## Underwear! Underwear!!

Imported Scotch Wool, Cashmere, Scarlet Flannel, and California.

## TRUNKS! VALISES!

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

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## "VERITAS AD FINEM."

COME FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND THE VALLEYS,  
THE TOWNS AND THE RANCHES,  
THE PLAINS AND THE DIVIDE,  
THE CITY AND THE COUNTRY.

If you want any kind of

Staple or Fancy

## DRY GOODS OR NOTIONS

—COME TO THE—

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

Give us a trial. Careful Attention, Politeness,  
Fair Dealing, No Misrepresentation.

We wish to call special attention to our very large stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

## Coats, Dolmans, Ulsters,

Which we offer at much below usual prices.

FROM \$4 TO \$35.

Any one needing these goods will, we believe, find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Look and you will be pleased we think, and if you are pleased you will buy. Come to the

## Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

When you want anything in the goods line, Respectfully,

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Tejon street, Pike's Peak avenue,

"Veritas ad Finem."



Speaker Keifer should be grateful to our Belford.

Colorado newspapers are a bit anxious now about the appointments. Who is to be indicated?

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is understood by all to be Blaine's successor. His nomination should be sent in to-day.

The election of McPherson as clerk was certainly not a stalwart victory. He has been the most enthusiastic of all of Blaine's friends.

The people who bought Robinson at \$4.50 to average down are happier than those who bought Little Pittsburg at 15 for the same purpose.

Guttau had remorse which shows conclusively that he knew he had done wrong in shooting Garfield, and thus is responsible for his crime.

Judge Belford was one of the most earnest supporters of Keifer, and will probably be well taken care of in the appointment of the committees.

Philadelphia has 200 school teachers who pay averages \$450 and 1800 with an average of \$480. It is proposed to reduce these salaries three per cent. Philadelphia has the poorest public schools of any northern city in the country. This economy is ample explanation of the fact.

The cross-examination of Guttau has demonstrated to most people that he is not insane. It is evidently having that effect on the jury. He is too bright and intelligent for an insane man. Some papers are worrying about his conduct in court. It seems to us to be quite appropriate that Guttau should give the testimony that is to hang him.

Senator Jones of Nevada is perhaps nearer the throne than any other public man. The following from his lips has therefore more than usual significance: "President Arthur's administration will be marked by firmness, wisdom and a careful interpretation of the law, aside from any personal prejudices." The conduct of Arthur since his inauguration certainly gives high hopes that we shall not be disappointed in Senator Jones' prediction.

Our dispatches of to-day are the best indication of the wisdom of the court in allowing Guttau the utmost chance and freedom. To have prevented the so-called farce, it would have been necessary to have removed him from the court. This would have been pre-emptive of insanity, have created sympathy for the prisoner and have left grave doubts in the minds of the jurors as to the prisoner's responsibility. As it is, the cross-examination has probably removed all doubts of his insanity, and the jury can bring in the desirable verdict of "guilty with a clear conscience."

The Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, which usually has the most accurate inside information, says regarding the cabinet appointments: "It is reported that ex-Senator Chaffee's chances for a place in the cabinet are by no means as 'good as they were.' It is believed that if the president intended to nominate him he has 'now abandoned that intention.' The two senators and the representative from Colorado, together with leading republicans of 'that state do not support Mr. Chaffee, but 'take the position that it Colorado is to have 'a representative in the cabinet that representative should be ex-Governor John L. Routt.'"

Comptroller Knox, in his annual report, alludes to the Newark Bank failure and discusses at length the duties and responsibilities of the bank directors. This is timely. There is too much loose feeling regarding positions of trust. Men take them without feeling any responsibility, and are too indifferent to the interests committed to their charge. This has been the cause of nearly all our bank failures. It is traceable directly to the indifference with which the directors perform the duties committed to their charge. Mr. Knox suggests further legislation which shall give directors more than a moral responsibility.

American papers by no means have a monopoly of personal journalism. Paul de Cassagnac in the Paris Pays, alludes to M. Jules Ferry as "the most sneaking of all sneaks," and that "the impudence of that great knave exceeded all the limits of the most vulgar kitchen." Again he says: "We are very simple to express surprise at seeing at the head of public affairs such a pedant, prodigious liar, and miserable coward as the man who still presides over the council." And still again: "M. Jules Ferry proved once more that he was an arrant knave capable of anything, of picking the locks in our sanctuaries and of employing false arguments as others make use of spurious coin. That same scoundrel with his well-known physiognomy had the coolness to utter words that should never issue from such a mouth."

The Robinson Tribune of December 1st is puzzled to understand the drop in the Robinson Consolidated stock. It speaks of the mine in the following enthusiastic manner: "To talk of the Robinson mine petering out is simply absurd, and to any who have seen 'the ore bodies and the working of the mine' is ridiculous. The mine or its home management is not in the slightest degree responsible for the decline in its stock. The only cause of such decline is the manipulation of the stock gamblers in New York city and other eastern cities. The Robinson mine can at the present moment 'pay dividends enough to make its 'shares worth from fifteen to twenty dollars if only it were allowed to do so. Stock of this mine is a good buy at the above figures, and barring stock manipulations, will reach twenty-five dollars before the 'winter closes. This property to be appreciated needs only to be seen and its resources carefully computed. It certainly has within it the largest body of good ore exposed now in existence, and we feel like stating the largest body of ore ever at one time exposed in any mine. She's immense!"

Late dispatches indicate that only two cabinet changes are certain. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is likely to succeed Blaine, and ex-Senator Howe, MacVeagh. This would bring into the cabinet two personal friends, who were the closest and wisest advisers of Grant.

Our dispatches of Sunday indicated that a union had practically been effected between the Tories and Land League in England to secure the defeat of Gladstone. At first blush this seems improbable as the two parties are so opposite in principle. But reflection shows that it is by no means improbable. The leaders in both parties are essentially demagogues. They have each tried to keep their party in power by appealing to prejudice and passion. Neither has shown a patriotic desire to benefit the people. The reform measures of the Tory party passed in 1867 were the ones they opposed the year before. They found they could not longer defer passing them, and hence gave the needed electoral reforms. During the ministry of Disraeli there were no reforms. The great questions now presented the Gladstone ministry were dodged by Disraeli's Tory ministry. By loud talk about national honor and dignity the attention of the English people was withdrawn from the far more vital questions concerning their peace and prosperity. This was called at one time statesmanship. But there is now a change for the better. Statesmanship is expected now to grapple with, and settle questions which affect the social condition and prosperity of the people. Gladstone is doing his best to settle them. But now the Tories, who have never suggested a reform, turn around and join the party which complains the reforms are not radical enough. The Land League has shown its inconsistency by declining to accept the liberal bill of Gladstone, which remedies some of the evils they complain of. It is a queer union, but not unnatural. There is not so much difference between the Tory and Land League parties after all. Neither has any particular principles. Both are striving for power, and unscrupulous in the means used. This has drawn them together.

The Northern Whig, of Belfast, Ireland, in the following article throws a good deal of light on the Irish problem:

The Irish World, the organ of the Land League in America, is in despair over the kindly feeling recently manifested between America and the United Kingdom. The salute of the British flag at Yorktown, especially, was an event for which the World was not prepared. The hopes of the disaffected Irish in America have always been centered in the prospect of an interruption of friendly relations between the two nations, and, as misunderstandings have now given place to sympathy and good will, the World and its supporters are at their wits' end. The contributions to the League funds constantly fall off, the reduction last week being considerably over \$3,000. The World makes bitter complaint that the promise of double subscriptions, if a non-union policy were adopted in Ireland, has not been carried out. The circumstance seems to be overlooked that the dishonest policy recommended by the League has not been adopted to any extent. The fact, however, is evidently forgotten by the American people.

If the fact could only be shown now that Chaffee was interested in Robinson Consolidation, what a bonanza of joy it would open up to the Colorado Springs GAZETTE man. The manipulators of Robinson stock the past few days indicate very forcibly that all the sharp dodges connected with mining are not confined exclusively to J. B. Chaffee. [Pueblo Chieftain.]

This is as true as the gospel. The Chieftain and other papers defend Mr. Chaffee by saying he is no worse than some other mining swindlers. We have never denied it. It is enough to us that he is as bad as some other mining swindlers. We don't recognize it as a virtue in a man that he don't swindle worse than somebody else, nor do we think it is sufficiently praiseworthy to be mentioned that he is not in every mining swindle. The very style of the defense of Mr. Chaffee by his friends is the strongest possible evidence of his guilt.

How much opportunity the star-route thieves will give congress to examine a subject which the department of justice has failed to do, may well be imagined. It was largely through the connivance of interested congressmen that Brady and his gang were allowed to plunder the treasury for more than four years. It now remains to be seen whether the same class of congressmen will have power enough to reopen these avenues for looting and admit the thieves once more. Should any act of outrage be perpetrated, one thing may be considered certain—that the people will regard those congressmen who are in favor of expediting star routes as not disinterested in the results of the rascality. [Chieftain.]

This is good talk, and does the Chieftain credit. But still it must be unpleasant for the Chieftain to reflect that these same thieves are praying with it that Chaffee may be postmaster-general.

And now the Democrat has come to agree with us that both Messrs. Chaffee and Routt are first-rate men, wants one of them to get into the cabinet, and agrees to stand by the one that wins. What a charming family circle we shall all make one day. But that frightful GAZETTE, O, dear! [Leadville Herald.]

Don't worry. If Mr. Chaffee goes into the cabinet as secretary of the interior, we shall have all the more material to use against him. Messrs. Dorsey and Elkins will own New Mexico, and McCormick will own Arizona. This will be grounds for plenty of charges. We don't compromise with a man like Chaffee. The fight will go on so long as he is in office or has a prospect of getting in.

Notwithstanding the two recent national bank failures, the report of Comptroller Knox shows the national banks of the country are in a much better condition than they were two or three years ago. In 1878, 343 national banks passed their dividends, in 1879, 304, in 1880, 280, and this year the number is reduced to 175. These statistics show a steady improvement in the condition of our banks.

We notice some of our exchanges take exception to the term "genial old Colorado" as applied to ex-Senator Chaffee, on the ground that he lives in New York. The meaning of the term is not rightly apprehended. "Genial old Colorado" means a genial gentleman who lived in Colorado a good many years ago.

Late dispatches indicate that only two cabinet changes are certain. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is likely to succeed Blaine, and ex-Senator Howe, MacVeagh. This would bring into the cabinet two personal friends, who were the closest and wisest advisers of Grant.

#### EDWARD MCPHERSON.

The Denver News in noticing the Hon. Edward McPherson's candidacy for the clerkship speaks of his having been two terms clerk whereas he was clerk of the house from 1863-1875 or six times. It speaks of his party being turned out of power in 1873 whereas it was in 1875. The writer of the Chaffee Washington dispatches must have prepared the item. Mr. McPherson is one of the best clerks the house ever had as shown by his long occupancy of the office. He was always prompt and efficient so that no candidate ever thought of contending with him for the nomination. He was always equal to an emergency. The most critical point in the reconstruction period was at the meeting of congress in December, 1865. President Johnson had induced the south to send representatives to congress. If the house had admitted them there could have been no reconstruction measures. Mr. McPherson called the roll on which the members from the rebellious states were not listed. The southern members demanded that their names should be called. But the shrewd clerk refused to recognize them because their names were not on the roll. There was much confusion, but the clerk was firm and decisive and thus averted the threatening storm. Afterwards congress settled the question in a more deliberate manner. During the organization of the house in March, 1869, an attempt was made to have the representatives of states that had not accepted the reconstruction measures participate in the organization of the house. The Hon. James Brooks was their spokesman. He arose and addressed the clerk, but the clerk would not recognize him. He persisted, and the clerk declared him out of order, on the ground that he was interfering with the election of the speaker. He then claimed his right to make a motion, but the clerk declined to entertain the motion. He appealed, but the clerk declined to entertain the appeal. Of course this instantly made an immense sensation, and the house for a few moments was a perfect pandemonium. But the clerk was unruffled and cool and his clear voice sounded above the hubbub, "order! order!" and the house proceeded to the election of a speaker. His quickness and coolness in these instances prevented a serious complication, which made the action of congress simple in regard to the admission of the representatives from the rebellious states.

Mr. McPherson has had large experience. He was born in 1830, and was a journalist by profession. In 1858 he was elected to congress and served from 1859 to 1863. He then served as clerk of the house from 1863 to 1875. In the Cincinnati convention of 1874, he presided over the convention and was considered the leading Blaine man. When Hayes took his seat, he was appointed chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, by which office he increased the work and reduced the expenses \$1,000,000 the first year. He resigned to take charge of the Philadelphia Press, but resigned in the spring of 1880 to take the secretaryship of the republican congressional committee. It will be seen, therefore, that his experience has been of the broadest kind. The present house contains few members that were there in 1853-75. If it did there would be no doubt of his election. As it is he stands the best chance. The republicans cannot do better than elect him, as there is special need in so evenly a divided house of a clerk who is able, quick and familiar with his duties.

#### THE NEW SPEAKER.

The Congressional directory gives the following history of the republican candidate for speaker nominated at the caucus last night: "Joseph Warren Keifer, of Springfield, was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, January 30, 1836; was reared on a farm; educated in common schools and at Antioch college; commenced the study of law in Springfield in 1855; was admitted to practice January 12, 1858, and practiced his profession at the last-named place until April 19, 1861, when he volunteered in the union army; was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry April 27, 1861; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment February 12, 1862; was appointed colonel of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry September 30, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, after having served in campaigns in the field of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; was appointed brigadier-general by brevet November 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Virginia; was assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier-general December 29, 1864; was appointed, July 1, 1865, major-general by brevet, for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee; was mustered out of service June 27, 1865, (having been in the union army four years and two months, and four times wounded;) resumed practice of the law at Springfield, Ohio, in July, 1865; was appointed, without solicitation, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry November 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; was a member of the Ohio state senate in the years 1868-69; was commander of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, for the years 1868-70, and was elected vice-commander-in-chief of that organization May 8, 1873; was trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan home from its organization under state authority, April 10, 1870, to March 5, 1878, when he resigned; has been a trustee of Antioch college since June 30, 1873; was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national republican convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876; was a representative from Ohio to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican, receiving 21,183 votes against 15,264 votes for Chance, democrat."

The above sketch shows General Keifer's life to have been honorable, busy and useful. He has considerable political sagacity and will undoubtedly make a wise selection of the committee. His reputation has heretofore

been local. He is not a great man intellectually, but is shrewd and has good address. In personal appearance he is somewhat like Garfield. He has a good deal of the magnetic power about him, which has probably secured his election. The republicans might possibly have done better in selecting their candidate, but they could also have done a good deal worse.

#### INGERSOLL'S SNUB.

There having been some question as to the reason why D. Appleton & Co. have discontinued the publication of the North American, that firm has addressed the following letter to the New York Evening Post:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your issue of yesterday you quote from what is apparently a circular from the office of the North American Review to the effect that the editor of that periodical felt it necessary to withdraw it from the hands of publishers whose school-books and other interests embarrassed the independence of its action. This statement is entirely untrue, and not by that of its editor. We declined to continue to act as publishers of the Review distinctly because we considered certain articles that have appeared in its pages blasphemous in character, and hence an offence to good morals, and not because we supposed our interests in other departments would be affected thereby.

Respectfully,  
D. APPLETON & CO.  
New York, November 25, 1881.

We suppose Colonel Ingersoll and his set will think this bigotry and a muzzling of free speech. But this is a class of men who confound license with freedom. The objection to Colonel Ingersoll is not that he is an unbeliever in Christianity or that he expresses his unbelief in a public manner. There certainly could be no objection raised to this. But Mr. Ingersoll does more than this. He has sneered at the sacred belief of his fellow men. He has outraged the feelings of the most respected if not the most respectable part of our population. He has laughed at piety and scorned godliness. He has polluted the dearest traditions of his race by his ribald jests. All this was unnecessary. He might deny the faith of the Christian without insulting him. He could have argued against revealed religion and yet respected the deeply rooted convictions of his hearers. It may be even granted that these beliefs are unfounded, that these feelings are unworthily aroused, and that these traditions are simply the remains of superstition and ignorance; but nevertheless, to the Christian these beliefs are dear, these feelings deep, and traditions sacred. They are associated with the purest life, the noblest actions and the highest yearnings of our race. To sneer at, to outrage and to pollute these things was neither manly nor gentlemanly. It is gentlemanly to respect the feelings of others; it is manly to recognize sincerity, honesty and noble aspirations. A gentleman or "a manly man," to use one of Ingersoll's own phrases, would take off his hat and stand respectfully in the presence of a Hindu offering his sincere and earnest worship to his God even if he be mute and pulseless. Only a contemptible bigot or a fastidious hypocrite would profane the occasion by unseemly jest or act. It is because Mr. Ingersoll is thus ungentlemanly and unmanly that the Appletons refuse to publish a review which contains his contributions. It is not done on the ground of Christian ethics but in the name of that decency and propriety which the man of the world considers due to himself and his neighbor. Mr. Ingersoll has thus ostracized himself not by denying the truth of Christianity, but by denying it in an ungentlemanly and unmanly way.

The mining operations of M. M. Pomeroy in the Monte Christo mine were exposed some time since, but it did not seem to injure him, and he has been selling the stock in large quantities since. The recent experience in Robinson Consolidated should teach us to tell the truth frequently about such men, as they are doing untold injury to legitimate mining business. The Crested Butte Republican gives the following notice of his operations in Ruby Camp:

But we do know that the Standard Mining company, of which he is or was president, shut down work on their property in Ruby Camp without paying off their men, and that their valuable property is likely to be sold under judgments. This looks very much like failure. The Standard company has an excellent property in the old Hopewell lode, which we understand is not yet paid for, but it has been terribly mismanaged. Instead of developing the mine the company's money has been squandered in erecting splendid buildings. The superintendent's office and quarters is a model of a cottage, and handsomely furnished with walnut desks, Brussels carpets, etc. The boarding house is better than any hotel in Irwin, and everything is finished without regard to expense. Even the boundary posts on the claim are painted blue.

He also had some trouble with his men on the Swedish Queen mine near Aspen, where the men sold the tools to get their pay. If Mr. Pomeroy has not failed we are of the opinion that he is the largest-sized fraud Colorado has been cursed with for some years, and that his failure is only a question of how long it takes to find him out.

The James gang would have a much easier time if they could stop robbing coaches and proceed to rob stockholders after the California methods. They would not be as much respected, it is true, but a little thing like this does not count. [Denver Tribune.]

Wouldn't they be as much respected? They could at least be prominent candidates for the cabinet from Colorado.

Our dispatches truthfully state that the star route fellows are taking comfort in the rumors that Chaffee will be postmaster general. And some Colorado papers are taking comfort in the same thing. This indicates a sort of relationship between some of our newspapers and the star route thieves.

The News is quite shrewd in covering its recent defeat in Arapahoe by taking so much interest in the republican party. This is quite pardonable, as its own party must be anything but pleasant to contemplate.

This Robinson Consolidated business is a damper on the Chaffee boom. How forcibly it brings to mind the Little Pittsburg swindle and its author! This country develops fast, but it doesn't forget such dark deeds in eight months.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The next volume in Harper's Englishmen of Letters series is "Do Quincy," by David Masson. The author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" has written a new novel, which will appear in Harper's Bazar.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out a new and enlarged edition of Bret Harte's works in five uniform volumes.

"Noah Webster" will form the second of this firm's series of "American Men of Letters," and will contain a portrait on steel from an old oil painting by James Herring.

An elaborate undertaking in color-printing is Tenneyson's "Lady of Shalott," decorated by Howard Pyle, and to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Harper & Brothers will be the American publishers of John Richard Greene's "The Making of England" and Sarah Brook's "French History for English Children."

"Authors and Authorship," by William Sheppard, in the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, treats of the advantages and discouragements of the literary profession, with some statistics of success and failure in it.

The Literary World, in its review of Walt Whitman's poems, likens that author to "a cowboy in a buffalo coat," and expresses the opinion that he and all concerned in the making of his book, are guilty of an indecent exposure.

L. K. Funk & Co. will have ready this month their "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," by J. K. Hoyt and Anna L. Ward. Stocks must not be inferred from this rather singular title, but "seed-thoughts of inextinguishable value."

"The House of a Merchant Prince" is the title of W. H. Bishop's new novel. It will appear in the Atlantic, as his novel "Detmold" did, beginning in January and continuing through the year. It is said to be a charming story of New York life.

The first novel given by ethicism to literature was "Prudence," by Mrs. John Lillie, to be begun in an early number of Harper's Magazine. Mrs. Lillie is an American lady, who has lived for some time in London, where she has studied her subjects from the life.

It is probable that two new volumes of Mr. George Bancroft's "History of the United States" will appear before the end of the coming publication season. Both volumes have been written, and half of one of them is already in type. D. Appleton & Co. will be the fortunate publishers.

Eugene Manuel, (Paris: Ollendorf; New York: F. W. Chittenden), who, like his predecessors in the same dainty form, "L'Art et le Comedien" and "Moliere et le Misanthrope," was originally delivered as a lecture. It is a sympathetic study of a poet little known on this side of the Atlantic. Incidentally, it is remarkable as containing a sketch of M. Gambetta.

The Christmas edition of the London Graphic will be one of the finest illustrated papers ever published. The illustrations will be works of art. Some idea of the value of the edition may be obtained from the fact that \$10,000 will be paid for authors' and artists' work; \$33,000 for paper, and \$30,500 for printing. The paper may be ordered of the International News company, 20 Beekman street, New York.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announce as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor I. B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," already reviewed in the original in the Nation; a new and revised edition of Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North"; and "The Legend of the Vikings," a body of the traditions of the North.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the New England writer, is, says the Literary World, the daughter of Dr. T. H. Jewett, for many years a physician of wide reputation and practice in Maine. His widow and two children still live in the family mansion at South Berwick, an interesting region full of tradition. The doctor used to take his young daughter with him on his daily rounds, recounting to her on the way fragments of family history, anecdotes and observations gathered during his long medical experience. Thus Miss Jewett accumulated much material which has been exceedingly useful to her. She began to write when she was 19.

Mr. Elihu Vedder, the well-known American artist, lately returned from Rome, has been working since last summer upon a permanent cover for the Century Magazine. The new cover, which is just completed, is to consist, not of one design, but really of five-four of them for the different seasons of the year. Surrounding each are appropriate emblems for every month in the year, and in each will appear an emblem of a female figure of great dignity. The mid winter cover will, perhaps, be the most striking of all, as in the background is seen the Aurora Borealis.

#### PERSONAL.

Minister James Russell Lowell is in Venice. "A poet is born, not paid," is the latest reading.

Mrs. Blaine is a regular attendant at the Guttau trial.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was seventy-two years of age last Tuesday.

Matthew Arnold recommends Mrs. Bonamy, poetry for children.

Cyrus W. Field wears the finest emerald in the world in his scarf-pin.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull has returned to New York from London.

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen lost \$200,000 by the failure of that Newark bank.

The richest merchant in New York is Moses Taylor, and he is worth \$40,000,000.

The London Times considers Gambetta "one of the shrewdest of men of the world."

The London Times considers Gambetta "one of the shrewdest of men of the world."

Scoville's attempt to prove his mother-in-law a lunatic is likely to be his greatest effort.

Benarok walks with a heavy cane and is said to be extremely irritable. He suffers from neuralgia and sleeplessness.

Professor Nowcomb, the astronomer, has been so seriously ill in Boston that he had to postpone his proposed course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in that city.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal reports that there are rumors in Cambridge, Mass., that Professor Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face.

Mr. William H. English, who owns the Indianapolis opera house, has put a statue of his late wife in the lobby along with Topsy, Caliban, Mnemosyne, and others of the Graces and Muses.

Signor Salvini has become a father-in-law. His eldest daughter has just been married at Florence to a young lawyer, Signor Gabrielli. Salvini is going to London next spring to act with an English company.

A large crowd cheered Premier Gladstone as he drove through Chester to Huddersfield recently, among the most enthusiastic in this respect being a group of Irish cattle dealers, one of whom inquired, "Is that the man who gave us the land bill?"

The New York supreme court has just granted a divorce to Agnes Robertson from Dion Donnelly, the actor, with \$2,000 a year as alimony.

Guttau's defense will probably cost the fortune of his sister, Mrs. Scoville, who has mortgaged her property in Chicago to raise needed money.

The duties of Queen Victoria's "personal servants," of whom John Brown is one, consist principally in conveying her orders to other domestics.

General James F. Wilson of Iowa, who is the most prominent candidate for United States senator, is an ornithologist, according to the Keokuk Gate City.

Senator Hill now speaks with a perceptible lisp, but his physicians assure him that it will wear off, and that the cancer on his tongue may be considered cured.

Mrs. Henry Ingham, of Battle Creek, Mich., who went fourteen months without food, has a fair chance for recovery. Paralysis of the stomach occasioned this long fast.

A monument to the dead of the Frigate Essex in the sea-fight at Valparaiso with the Cherub and Phoebe has just been erected in the cemetery there by naval officers and the United States consul, General S. H. Foote.

Professor H. W. Hayes, the eminent archaeologist, in an address at Brooklyn on Tuesday places the age of the human race at 6,000 years, and says that if the "fossil origin" of war is considered he has a very respectable antiquity.

It is said that the only tokens of esteem which Mary Anderson has accepted from the public are a badge from the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, set in diamonds and brilliant, given early in her career, and a beautiful locket from some citizens of St. Louis.

Mesleuriot, the great French painter, is spoken of by a Paris correspondent as "white-haired and infirm," which shows that time has not stood still for him. He is said to have seen his greatest day, and yet there are no pictures by Mesleuriot in the National French Gallery.

It is rumored that General Sherman has distinguished the young army officers in regard to giving assemblies or Germans during the winter on the ground that the army and navy were ordered into mourning for six months for the late president, which will not be over until March 10.

Of Captain Barry, of the Arctic search vessel Rodgers, an onlooker on board wrote: "Barry is a noble fellow. Captain, I don't believe the man knows what it is to be afraid. During all the danger we have been in he was no more moved than if lying in San Francisco harbor. He treats us splendidly."

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, who recently sold his tobacco crop, produced from less than ninety acres, for \$23,000, promised at the time the sale to give each buyer of a hoghead a premium of a fine fat turkey, and on Thanksgiving day he proved true to his word. There were forty-three twenty-pounders.

The Rev. Charles E. Stowe, now of Hartford, Beecher Stowe, is likely to be installed pastor of the Congregational church in Saco, Me., after preliminary examination which is to take place this week. Some of the elder church members have expressed doubts as to the soundness of his orthodoxy, but the younger part of his flock consider him sound.

William Russell, known in General Forrest's Confederate command as "B. B. Rider," recently died suddenly at Fort Worth, Texas. A mystery has ever hung over his character. He told the story that he was hunted down like a wild beast to be destroyed, as he was the son of ex-Governor Russell, and that he was heir to his property, thereby interfering with other claims.

Johnson for secretary of state. "I think it is the best appointment," President Arthur could have made. Mr. Frelinghuysen is perfectly informed on diplomatic questions. Knows the status of the applications for foreign places, and has respectably qualified himself for the position, such as equally him probably better than any person who has been considered for the office."

#### The Stalwart Victory.

It may be regarded as the first in the ultra-stalwart element of the new administration. The republicans of New York have lately made, what they thought to be a successful, and what was a very honorable declaration of political independence. Watch with some keenness the development of the policy of which the defeat of Harney is a conspicuous and significant beginning. They can hardly conceal from themselves the possibility that as it is unfolded it may lead to very interesting national complications. To step into the arena to politicians who have plotted it an excellent commencement of the supremacy of the New York branch of the Cameron-Conkling combination, but it is time must come when that combination will require to complete its restoration the will of a majority of the New York republicans and then perhaps the work of the past will not appear such a signal example of political skill as its authors now imagine to be.

#### An Atheist.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Brown, as she strolled with evident pleasure her little party, covered with old china and decorated with highly-colored tiles. "Mr. B. marked last night that I was becoming an atheist," and the old lady's countenance fairly beamed with delight as her eyes rested on a sixteen-cent Japanese teapot. [New York Call.]

#### THE DUKE'S AFFIANCED BRIDE.

The Lady who is to become the Daughter-in-Law of the Queen.

The lady to whom it is announced that Queen Victoria's only bachelor son is engaged in his twenty-first year. Her father, Prince of Pyrmont-Waldeck, was born in 1831, and is consequently fourteen years senior to his son-in-law, the King of Hesse. His other married daughter is wife of the King of Wurtemberg. Prince's first cousin, Prince, is married to the next heir in the male line, and his other married daughter is wife of the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Devonshire is in the same capacity, and his descendants have long been seated at Rathfriland, which covers some three thousand acres off the coast of Antrim, Ireland. Prince of Waldeck has about sixty thousand subjects, and rules over five hundred square miles. He has a pleasant home at his capital, on the River Aar, the head of which comprises about two thousand acres. The Duke of Albany's bride is, therefore, lived in a world of excitement, joy even and in a queen's hand, perhaps. On the other hand she may, perhaps, be a Mrs. Colonel Carver, in "Woodcock's Game," resolve to make up for lost time by using her young Duke, who is not up to the marriage will excite a good deal of surprise in England, where most kind of Prince Leopold's delicate health, set down as a permanent bachelor. A satirical feature is that it introduces entirely blood.

The gushing sympathy shown by the for Mr. Chaffee is good evidence of the fact. Mr. Chaffee stood in the recent centennial.







... speaker in a very judicious manner.



1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



From Saturday's Daily.

## A BIT OF HISTORY.

## Probable Secret of the Decline in Robinson Stock.

## A Defective Title Said to be the Cause of the Difficulty.

For several weeks past the unaccountable decline in the stock of the Robinson mine has been the principal topic of discussion in the mining circles of Colorado and the east. Why this stock should decline from \$11 to \$4.50 in so short a space of time, is a problem that the most competent mining experts in the country have been unable to solve. Some of the best informed men in Colorado persist in asserting that the mine is as good as it ever was, and that the decline in the stock can in no way be attributed to the fact that the ore body in the mine is either depreciating in value or quantity. Only a few days ago, Hon. Henry R. Wolcott, manager of the Argo smelting works at Denver, stated to the representative of a Denver paper that he had confidence in the Robinson mine, and was fully convinced that it was still full of ore. Mr. Wolcott has upon several occasions visited the Robinson mine in a business capacity, and a statement coming as it does from a man of Mr. Wolcott's reputation and experience can be relied upon. The question then naturally arises if the body in the mine is as large and as valuable as ever what explanation can be given for the downfall in stock?

A GAZETTE reporter yesterday while in conversation with an old pioneer and a man who has had twenty years experience in Colorado mines heard a bit of inside and heretofore unpublished history concerning the celebrated Robinson mine which will to a great degree explain the mystery of the decline in its stock.

Among the early comers to Colorado was Charles Jones, a young man who left a pleasant home and loving parents in far off Vermont to seek a fortune in the new west. He did not come during the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859 but followed soon afterward and the spring and summer of 1863 found him at work among the mines of Gilpin county. When the most valuable and promising district. It was here that Charles Jones sunk his first prospect hole and made his first strike in Colorado. He at first had poor success, but was finally rewarded for his labors by uncovering some rich mineral, which eventually developed in a paying mine. This mine he sold to the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, then a mining speculator in that locality, for \$25,000.

Jones had never possessed so much money before, and he was at a loss to know how to spend it. At that time a far-seeing man could place \$25,000 to a good advantage in Gilpin county, but Charles who was addicted to drinking, preferred to spend this money in dissipation and riotous living, and it is said of him, that he did not draw a sober breath until the last cent of the \$25,000 had disappeared. He did not grieve much over the loss of it, but again set earnestly to work, and before many months had passed over his head he struck another rich vein in the vicinity of Georgetown, which realized him \$10,000. This amount like the \$25,000, was soon spent in dissipation, and Jones was once again a penniless man. For some time thereafter he was entirely lost to the mining associates with whom he had mingled in the Gilpin district, and it is presumed that he went from there to the San Juan, which was at that time opening up.

Years passed by during which time none of Charles's old friends knew where he was or whether he was in existence at all. Some time during the early part of 1870 he turned up in his old haunts where he remained only a short time and then went to southern Colorado. It was here that he in after years discovered the several claims which now compose the group owned by the Silver Wing Mining company, the stock of which is owned almost entirely by Colorado Springs parties. Jones was originally a one-third owner of the Silver Wing property, but during the winter following its discovery he bartered off his interest to a Colorado Springs man for his winter's whiskey.

When the excitement broke out in Leadville, Charles Jones was among the first to be found there, but whether he became the owner of any property there is not known.

It was here that Charles Jones was grubstaked by the late Governor Robinson, and started out on a prospecting tour. Subsequently he discovered the group of mines which now constitute the celebrated Robinson property. His grubstake right gave him a one-third interest in the property, and after years of poverty and starvation, Charles Jones was again a man of wealth. He could not stand prosperity, and he again gave himself up to hard drinking and his life was for months one of continued dissipation. Early one day Charles stepped into a Leadville saloon and called for his usual morning drink. It was noticed that he took a much larger one than customary. He stepped from the bar to the stove and seated himself in a large arm chair where he was afterward found dead.

It was supposed at the time of his death that he was a man without relatives, and the question arose as to what disposition should be made of his interest in the Robinson mine, which was then shipping ore in quantities and paying largely. After some considerable inquiry and correspondence it was ascertained that at the home in Vermont which Jones had left years before were two sisters in destitute circumstances. These sisters were apprised of the property which was left by their brother, and upon certain representations were prevailed upon to sell the same to Governor Robinson in consideration of the receipt of \$1,200.

This purchase was made with the supposition that the two sisters were the only two living heirs to the estate of Charles Jones. No sooner had the purchase of Jones' interest been accomplished than the mines, a one-third

interest in which had been bought for the paltry sum of \$1,200, were formed into a company, the capital stock of which was placed at \$10,000,000. This company, the Robinson Consolidated, was then, and is today, considered the most valuable and best paying mine in Colorado.

It now transpires that other heirs than the two sisters are in existence whose interests have been bought up by several prominent Leadville mine owners. Combined with these men is Captain Jacques a former owner of one of the mines composing the Robinson group who claims that he was defrauded out of his interest in the mine. It has been quietly known for the past week or ten days, that Captain Jacques and the other gentlemen referred to have declared their intentions of entering suit for the recovery of a large interest in the mine, and we learn from good authority that this cause alone is the secret of the decline in stock, and not on account of the shrinkage of ore in the mine.

## TAPPING THE TILL.

## Sagendorf's Drug Store Entered and Sixty Dollars Stolen.

During Thursday night some one effected an entrance to Sagendorf's drug store and took from the drawer about sixty dollars in money. It is surmised that the deed was done by a young colored boy who has for several weeks past been employed about the premises. How he effected an entrance to the store is not exactly known, but it is presumed that he crept through one of the cellar windows. Suspicion does not alone rest upon the boy, the police being rather inclined to think that some one else planned and helped him to commit the theft. So large an amount of money as sixty dollars is seldom left in the drawer, it being the custom of the clerk to remove it and place it in the safe, but upon this occasion it was neglected.

The boy who is suspected has heretofore conducted himself in an honest and upright manner, and came from Kentucky only a short time ago.

Captain J. M. Givens came in from his ranch yesterday morning.

The north end petition has been forwarded to Postmaster General James.

General Cameron went through the city yesterday on his way to Denver.

The ticket sales at the Colorado Springs depot during the month of November amounted to nearly \$10,000.

Joseph Davidson was up before Justice Bentley yesterday morning for drunkenness. He was fined five dollars and costs.

Mr. R. S. Shaw, formerly engaged in the grocery business in this city, arrived from the east on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Ellison is confined to the house by an attack of sickness, and has been compelled to relinquish his duties at the depot for a few days.

Mr. A. C. Pierson wishes us to announce to his friends that he will spend the winter in Colorado Springs, and purposes opening a music class.

The programme as carried out at the meeting of the Polytechnic club at the public school last evening was very interesting. The musical part of the programme especially was well rendered.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 118 tf

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's powerful remedy. Price 25 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. E. Robinson, agent.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

**EDGAR T. ENSIGN,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hal. Building, on Union Street. 36 w tf

**R. N. CLARK,**  
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fluoro Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert in all questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

## LOST.

**LOST OIL STOLEN.** Between this city and Edgerton, a package containing household goods, also a carpet. Any information left at this office that will secure their return will be liberally paid for. dwt-25-1f

## To the Public.

SANDHORN, BEST CO., COLO.  
This is to certify that Mr. Robert M. Davis who is with me is not a partner, and that I will not recognize any contract or pay any debts made by the said Robert M. Davis. wms-3m

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the county court within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, dated the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1881, in favor of Graham Ode, plaintiff, and against Lucius Morley, defendant, and to me directed, wherein I am commanded to make the sum of nineteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents (\$1,964.50) debt, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars and forty cents (\$35.40) costs, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, claim, interest, estate and property of the above named defendant, Lucius Morley, in and to the following described real estate situated in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lot nine (9) in block number one hundred and eleven (111), and all improvements thereon, which I will on Saturday, the eighth day of December, A. D. 1881, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun of the same day at the front door of the court house, that being the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, sell at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Lucius Morley, or in and to the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs.

Dated, this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1881.  
J. C. Dana, Under Sheriff. wms-3

## A Signal Evidence of Health.

Is a regularly recurring action of the bowels. With the due performance of this function are united good digestion, pure and active circulation of the blood, and an adequate secretion of healthy bile, which seeks the conduits designed for it by nature. The performance of these co-operative functions, insuring permanent health and vigor, may, if interrupted, speedily be rendered active and regular with that finest of modern restoratives of organic activity and general health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter. While it relaxes the bowels effectually, it does so without pain, and without giving rise to the violent, weakening reaction always to be anticipated from a drastic purgative. The droning effect, associated in the minds of many ill-advised persons with thoroughness as its essential, is ruinous to the stomach and intestines, organs that are, on the contrary, invigorated by the Bitter, which is, moreover, a superb preventive and remedy for fever and ague, and a proven specific for rheumatism, debility and kidney trouble. dwt-25

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 3, 1882, viz: Henry A. Curdick, D. S. No. 6,108, for the E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 17, town 13 S., range 70 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Bonn, T. N. Nickell, Anthony, and Samuel Thompson, of Florissant, Colorado. wms-3

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, December 10th, 1881, viz: James C. Phillips, homestead entry No. 150, for the S. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 sec. 4, and N. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 sec. 10, town 11 S., range 63 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. G. Tibbitts, D. M. Holden, James Hamilton, and W. H. Gumm, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado. Elizabeth M. McIntosh, homestead entry No. 647, for the E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 sec. 10, and N. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 sec. 1, town 15 S., range 67 W. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. E. Johnson, J. M. Yacklin, all of Monument, El Paso county, Colorado. wms-3

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

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